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VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 954.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1864.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held (D.V.) in EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th February, 1864.

The Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, K.G., will Preside.

And the Meeting will be Addressed by Rev. JOSEPH BARDLEY, M.A., Secretary of the London Diocesan Mission; Rev. LUKE H. WISEMAN, of Clapham; Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, of Craven Chapel; Rev. SAMUEL MINTON, M.A.; Rev. JOHN EDMOND, D.D., of Highbury; SAMUEL D. WADDY, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

The doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the Meeting will commence at Eight o'clock.

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The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR has kindly consented to preside on the occasion, supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS—FINAL JUDGMENT.

THE judgment of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the cases of Williams, and of Wilson, appellants, v. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and Fendall, respondents, was given on Monday last. These clergymen, we need hardly remind our readers, were contributors to the volume known by the title, *Essays and Reviews*, Dr. Rowland Williams having furnished the Review of *Bunsen's Biblical Researches*, and the Rev. H. B. Wilson the Essay headed, *Séances Historiques de Genève; the National Church*. The prosecution exhibited against passages in the first-mentioned work seventeen Articles of accusation in the Court of Arches, and fourteen Articles against passages from the second. Dr. Lushington, after fully hearing each case, rejected most of the charges urged against the defendants, ordered others to be reformed, and on those which were ultimately retained, sentenced Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson to suspension for one year, *ab officio et beneficio*, monished them not to offend in like manner for the future, and condemned them in costs. The defendants appealed to the Lords Justices of the Privy Council, and about seven months ago the cases were argued before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, Lord Cranworth, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Kingsdown. The Lord Chancellor read the judgment of the Court, from parts of which the two Archbishops dissented. Its practical effect is as follows—Their Lordships will humbly recommend to her Majesty that the sentences be reversed, and the reformed Articles rejected in like manner as the rest of the original Articles were rejected in the Court below—namely, without costs; but, inasmuch as the appellants have been obliged to appeal, their Lordships think it right that they should have the cost of their appeal.

With the foregoing statement we think it will best suit the convenience of our readers that we should dismiss the technicalities of the case. Substantially it was charged against Dr. Williams that the passages cited from his Review contravened the doctrine of the Church of England in regard, first to Inspiration, and secondly to Justification by Faith—and against Mr. Wilson that in his Essay he had impugned the authenticity of certain parts of the Canonical Books, and that he had expressed himself adversely to the eternity of future punishment. The judges hold that the passages against which these charges were brought, and established in the Court of Arches, do not sustain the conclusions based upon them. They have nothing to do, they say, with the general tendency of the writings from which the selections have been culled—they confine their judgment exclusively to the extracts placed before them—and comparing those particular extracts with the Articles and Formularies of the Church of England, they cannot pronounce the one to be repugnant to the other.

A general survey of the whole case from its commencement to its conclusion presents us with the following broad facts and results. Half-a-dozen clergymen of the Church of England thought fit to publish, four or five years ago, a joint production under the title of *Essays and Reviews*. It consisted of certain theological treatises, all seemingly pervaded by a common purpose. The volume was accepted and rejoiced over by the sceptical portion of educated society in England and elsewhere, as making a near approach to the conclusions of unbelievers. It excited amongst the religious of all denominations, with perhaps a single exception, great indignation and alarm as an insidious attack upon the foundations of the Christian faith. It was publicly disapproved by the Bishops. It was condemned, if we rightly remember, by Convocation, informally if not directly. Its publication by Professors, Doctors of Divinity, and clergymen of the Established Church, was regarded as a scandal. The two most audacious, as it was held, of the offenders were selected for prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court. The most obviously heretical passages were picked out from their works as evidence of their guilt. Out of thirty-one sentences thus impugned, four only were finally condemned in the Court of Arches, all the rest having been rejected or given up as not being admissible evidence of criminality, and those four have now been pronounced by the highest Court of Appeal to have been wrongly condemned. Either, therefore, the prosecutors have greatly mismanaged their case, of which there is not a scintilla of proof, or adroit clergymen of the Establishment, without exposing themselves to legal censure, so write as, in the opinion of sceptics and believers, the great majority of the bishops and their clergy, the press and the general public, to undermine the basis upon which through all preceding ages of the Christian Church, faith in Divine Revelation has been understood to rest.

To our minds the issue of this celebrated case conclusively establishes the position that the orthodoxy of a Christian Church, even where its own Articles and Formularies are assumed to be the standard of orthodoxy, cannot be safely trusted to the guardianship of law. We do not say that no clergyman can be convicted in a legal court of contravening by his teaching and his writings the *credenda* of his Church. There are facts to the contrary. But we do say that unless a man uses his controversial weapons unskilfully, he may teach the most flagrant and mischievous of heresies, and yet escape legal condemnation. And the reason is, that the rules and processes of the law courts, apt and just as they are in relation to the ascertaining of facts, are totally inapplicable to the trial of opinions and beliefs. That judicial disregard of the general scope, spirit, and tendency of an incriminated work—that precision which requires the setting forth of the very words, and only those words, of the writer upon which the charge is to be urged—that strict interpretation of them in their direct sense—that exclusion of all collateral modes of throwing light upon their meaning—and that acceptance of any possible construction of them which makes them innocent, against a score or more obvious interpretations of them which would imply guilt—all fitting as rules in a court of law—are almost necessarily fatal to any attempt to establish a legal charge of heresy. The machinery, admirable as it is in itself and perfectly as it works in the cases for which it is fitted, is inapplicable to this purpose. The right thinking and believing of a Church cannot be guaranteed by legal processes and decisions. Law is not, nor can it be, a guardian of orthodox faith.

It cannot be concealed, however, that this particular judgment, while it acquits the two defendants of the charges preferred against them, effects a most momentous change in the position of the Church of England and her clergy. It explicitly lays down, for instance, that "the proposition or assertion that every part of the

Scriptures was written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit is not to be found either in the Articles or any of the Formularies of the Church"—a decision which, so long as a clergyman maintains that "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation," gives him full liberty to tear any portion of it to tatters by unfriendly criticism, and to secure such writers as Bishop Colenso from all legal censure. It affirms, moreover, that the words "everlasting fire" are nowhere interpreted in the formularies of the Church, and that there is nothing requiring the Court to condemn as penal the expression of a hope by a clergyman that the ultimate pardon of the wicked who are condemned in the day of judgment, may be consistent with the will of Almighty God. It is impossible to avoid seeing that these decisions place in an insecure position the entire system of faith usually and distinctively designated "Evangelical"—saps the foundations of the arch, and removes from it the key-stone.

What will be the effect of this judgment upon the law-Established Church, it will be premature to predict. That it will prove an unspeakably grave one cannot be doubted. To us it appears that it must either produce an immense change in the character of the Church's religious teaching, or lead to some serious alteration in the Articles of the Church, or be followed by a large secession of the clergy. Which of these is the more likely we will not even conjecture. But unless men's profession of faith, like their assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, are to pass for nothing with the public, we find it difficult to understand how the Church of England as it now exists can much longer hold together. Surely, we are on the threshold, or ought to be, if any honesty in regard to religious belief remains, of a great ecclesiastical revolution. We wait in wonder—thankful at least for this, that we are not bound by voluntary ties to a Christian Church which is compelled by its position to receive its expositions of what may or may not be believed or taught, by the judgment of law lords.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

It would seem that the Church-rate Bill, the Burial Bill, the Endowed School Bill, and the Qualification for Offices Bill will not be missed from the House of Commons very much after all. Judging from the first two nights of the Session, there will be no lack of debates on ecclesiastical questions. But the subject matter of debate will be different. For the last five or six years members have got rid of the ecclesiastical virus which is so constantly accumulating in the human system, by ferocious attacks on the "political Dissenters." After a good Church-rate debate, Mr. Disraeli could fraternise with Mr. Bentinck, and even, we daresay, shake hands with Mr. Gladstone. After an Endowed Schools debate Lord Chelmsford and Lord Westbury would, for a whole day, be on the best of speaking terms. After a Burial debate the distinction between Tories and Liberals was completely broken down, and members scarcely recollected to which side of the House they naturally belonged. By their united exertions they had slain the four-headed giant whose awful appearance caused such commotion amongst the ancient ladies of the Episcopal Bench. "Political Dissent" was again killed, and the political Church could henceforth rest and rot.

But mark the instability of all human expectations! No sooner does Parliament meet than attention is drawn to that immaculate body the Ecclesiastical Commission. The Archbishop of York did the Church this service, and, being himself an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, took occasion to state what admirable intentions possessed his colleagues and himself. It was a pity; for so pretentious a eulogium naturally provoked a rejoinder. Then

took place a battle between the Bishops and the laymen. Lord Ravensworth dealt the first blow. To him the Archbishop of Canterbury, who mildly expressed his opinion that the complaints which had been made were not justified by facts, and that inquiry would tend to satisfy the public. Was this pure innocence, or sheer impudence? "Inquiry!" How many inquiries have there been into this subject? Our pile of blue-books on the Ecclesiastical Commission is more than a yard high. A Committee which has sat for two Sessions has just finished a laborious examination, and now the Archbishop suggests further inquiry. He, we should have thought, would have been the last man to ask for more information. Has he really forgotten the results of one of these inquiries? Does he not remember how his bills of 400*l.* for a flower-garden, and 400*l.* for French paper-hangings to his palace were produced, and the amazement of the Committee when they found that he had obtained payment of them out of the funds appropriated for the relief of spiritual destitution? Was his suggestion innocent forgetfulness or sheer impudence? The Bishop of London also defended himself and his brethren, and made the sage remark, that "as they grew richer they would grow more popular." We judge from subsequent speeches that the Commission will be suffered to exist for a few more years. Men who are in the habit of collecting such treasures will therefore have to make room for another yard of Ecclesiastical blue-books.

Although the *English Churchman* pronounced on Thursday last that the statement made in our columns to the effect that a commission on clerical subscription was about to be issued was not reliable, the speech of the Royal Commissioners contained an announcement that such a commission would be nominated. Mr. Hadfield, on Friday night, drew from Sir George Grey an explanation of the object of the proposed inquiry:—

"It had been," said the Right Hon. Baronet, "assumed that that object was to allow the clergy to teach any doctrines in which they might believe, no matter how much they differed from the doctrines of the Church of England. Now, that would be totally opposed to the intentions of the Commission. The terms of the Royal warrant, which would be before the House in a few days, recognised subscription as the principle upon which the Commission was to inquire, and the continued existence of such a subscription as would secure agreement in the doctrines of the Church, and in the due performance of its ritual. But, in accordance with the opinions generally expressed by this House last session, it was proposed to revise the various forms of declaration and subscription now required, some by the Canons of the Church, some by various Acts of Parliament, differing in their terms, and, therefore, implying doubts and uncertainty, and liable to different interpretations, with a view to secure the declared agreement of the clergy with the doctrines of the Church, while at the same time the subscription of the clergy was made as little burdensome and as unambiguous as possible. (Hear.) It would be most injurious to the interests of the Church that subscription should be abolished, and that clergymen should retain their preferments in the Church while holding tenets utterly opposed to the teachings of the Church."

Would you give the last sentence of Sir George's reply a second reading? "It would be most injurious to the interests of the Church that subscription should be abolished, and that clergymen should retain their preferments while holding tenets utterly opposed to the teaching of the Church." This is very amiable; and if the Commissioners should be able to invent a form which shall indeed keep out the heterodox, they will do more than any one expects from them. But the question remains—what tenets are "utterly opposed to the teaching of the Church"? We are fast coming to the conclusion that nothing is opposed to that teaching—nothing. This commission, however, is to do more than this: it is actually to "secure agreement in the doctrines of the Church." This may mean two or three things. It may mean that the doctrines are to be defined and reconciled, so that Antinomianism is no longer to be opposed to Arminianism, nor Calvinism to Pelagianism. This would be wonderful work to perform, but not less wonderful would be another work which may possibly be intended. To "secure agreement in the doctrines of the Church" may mean to secure every clergyman's agreement in them. The new test is thus to exercise a magic influence over men's minds, and there are no longer to be any doctrinal differences. Happy the Home Secretary, who devoutly believes that this will be the result of his work! We, on the contrary, anticipate that a controversy on a new test will reveal and widen divisions the existence of which is scarcely yet suspected.

It will be seen that the Committee of the Lower House of Convocation have reported against any alteration of the Burial Service. They have presented an elaborate document in which all the aspects of this question are very fully discussed. The true solution of the difficulty is found by the Committee to consist in the

restoration of spiritual discipline. The most important remark in the report occurs in the last paragraph:—

In conclusion, your committee would submit, that even if it were capable of proof that the grievance upon the clergy of the alleged difficulties in the use of the order for the burial of the dead is as great as it is represented to be, it would ill become the clergy to propose on this account to surrender any portion of the Book of Common Prayer, which is the common inheritance of laity and clergy alike. Your committee are not aware that there is any sufficient evidence to show that a desire exists on the part of the laity, or any considered and concerted purpose on the part of the clergy, that alteration should be made in the Book of Common Prayer. The reverse would appear to be the fact. And they desire to record their judgment, that, seeing these things are so, it is not the duty of Convocation, in a matter so grave in itself, and full of such grave consequences to the Church at large, to address itself to any such undertaking. In recommending, in place of any such course, restoration of spiritual discipline, your committee are persuaded that any such restoration must be gradual; administered at no private discretion, but by competent tribunals, and according to fixed laws; and they cherish the hope that, when the bearings of this question are clearly understood, the lay members of the Church will cordially co-operate in such restoration, as conducing to the best interests, temporal and spiritual, of the people, to the glory of Almighty God, and the advancement of His truth.

How will this be received in the Upper House—a member of which said a short time since, that the exercise of spiritual discipline in a National Church was impossible?

The *Guardian* has already anticipated the conclusions of the Committee, and declares the restoration of discipline to be an impossibility. It remarks that, "The omission of certain words in the Burial Service, and the restoration of discipline in the Church, might either of them, or both conjointly, afford some palliation of the evil which arises from the indiscriminate use of the Office at present; but, supposing them both to have been carried into effect, there would still undoubtedly be cases in which it would be a grievance to use even the general language of thankfulness and joy; but if a system of discipline can be conceived of, which in London or Liverpool would be able to set its mark on every person over whom, if he should die impenitent, the Burial Service might not be used, it is such a one as this generation—perhaps two or three generations—would hardly see in operation among us." "The tendency of opinion," our contemporary adds, "is undoubtedly towards the maintenance of the existing formulary."

The Bishops seem to be of the same opinion, for we are informed that the result of their solemn deliberations on the important questions discussed amongst them on Wednesday last, was a resolution to do nothing. No action is to be taken on the Burial Service, and none on any other question. Their lordships are firm believers in the wisdom of standing still. The old adage about a "stitch in time" is not in favour with them. They like a garment to be full of holes and to look seedy. It is a proof of age, and age, we know, commands veneration. Yet—just to show how inconsistent even the most noble minds may be—their lordships are well known for their care of palaces and churches. But, you see, the poor clergymen are made to pay for the first, and the Dissenters for the second!

Strong indignation is being felt in Montgomeryshire at the closing of the Nonconformist chapel near Llanfyllin. Two leading members of the church voted against Sir Watkin Wynn's nominee at the last election, and this is their punishment. It appears that the pulpit was the old pulpit of Vavasour Powell. The *Baner ac Amserau Cymru* remarks that "it is not an unfrequent occurrence in that county that a farmer is turned out of his home for voting at an election according to the dictates of his conscience rather than follow the command of his landlord's agents. But it is somewhat a new thing upon earth that the election-screw should be so tightly set as to turn a congregation of inoffensive rustics from their chapel, simply out of spleen because two of their deacons dared to vote against the will of the landlord of the site upon which the chapel is erected."

The *Burton Chronicle* reports another case of refusal to bury, the facts of which are stated in our columns of intelligence. The event has, it seems, caused a very painful excitement in the town in which it has occurred. The *Chronicle* remarks:—

One thing is certain—no Church, be she ever so rich and influential, can afford to embitter the feelings of those whom at other times she professes her utmost anxiety to have enrolled among her children. Constant exhibitions of intolerance are not usually reckoned among the approved means of bringing in the disaffected to a Church, and one case like that upon which we are now animadverting, will do more harm than many acts of a conciliatory character will do good. If our journal were a professedly Nonconformist journal, we should have no hesitation in wishing that these cases were to be numbered by tens rather than by units; but as we are identified with no religious party, and are only anxious for the peace and amity of the town and the true welfare of all the churches, we hope a like case will never occur again. Already it is being said that clergy-

men will read the service of their Church over the graves of the notoriously wicked and licentious, while they refuse to do so over innocent children, who (if any are) must be safe in another world.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, FEB. 8.

WILLIAMS, APPELLANT, v. THE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY, RESPONDENT.—WILSON, APPELLANT, v. FENDALL, RESPONDENT.

These were appeals from judgments delivered by Dr. Lushington in the Court of Arches, whereby the defendants (the present appellants) were found to have published and maintained certain doctrines and opinions contrary to the teaching of the Church of England. Each of them was condemned to suspension for one year *ab officio et beneficio*, was monished not to offend in like manner for the future, and was condemned in costs.

In the first case proceedings were instituted against the Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew, St. David's College, Lampeter, Vicar of Broad Chalke, Wiltshire, founded upon certain passages in the essay entitled, "Bunsen's Biblical Researches." In the second, against the Rev. Henry Bristow Wilson, Vicar of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, the author of the Essay entitled, "Séances Historiques de Genève; the National Church." The appeals were heard some seven months ago before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, Lord Cranworth, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Kingsdown. On that occasion each of the appellants argued his own case. The Queen's Advocate, Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and Dr. Swabey, then appeared for the respondents.

The Lords of the Committee before whom the appeals were heard, were present to-day, with the exception of the two Archbishops.

The following judgment was read by the Lord Chancellor:—These appeals do not give to this tribunal the power, and therefore it is no part of its duty, to pronounce any opinion on the character, effect, or tendency of the publications known by the name of "Essays and Reviews"; nor are we at liberty to take into consideration, for the purposes of the prosecution, the whole of the essay of Dr. Williams or of the essay of Mr. Wilson. A few short extracts only are before us, and our judgment must by law be confined to the matter which is therein contained. If, therefore, the book, or these two essays, or either of them as a whole, be of a mischievous or baneful tendency as weakening the foundations of Christian belief and likely to cause many to offend, they will retain that character, and be liable to that condemnation, notwithstanding this our judgment. These prosecutions are in the nature of criminal proceedings, and it is necessary that there should be precision and distinctness in the accusation. The articles of charge must distinctly state the opinions which the clerk has advisedly maintained, and set forth the passages in which these opinions are stated; and further, the articles must specify the doctrines of the Church which such opinions or teaching of the clerk are alleged to contravene, and the particular articles of religion or portions of the formularies which contain such doctrines. The accuser is, for the purpose of the charge, confined to the passages which are included and set out in the articles as the matter of the accusation; but it is competent to the accused party to explain from the rest of his work the sense or meaning of any passage or word that is challenged by the accuser. With respect to the legal tests of doctrine in the Church of England, by the application of which we are to try the soundness or unsoundness of the passages libelled, we agree with the learned judge in the court below that the judgment in the *Gorham* case is conclusive:—

This Court has no jurisdiction or authority to settle matters of faith, or to determine what ought in any particular to be the doctrine of the Church of England. Its duty extends only to the consideration of that which is by law established to be the doctrine of the Church of England, upon the true and legal construction of her articles and formularies.

By the rule thus enunciated it is our duty to abide. Our province is, on the one hand, to ascertain the true construction of those articles of religion and formularies referred to in each charge, according to the legal rules for the interpretation of statutes and written instruments; and, on the other hand, to ascertain the plain grammatical meaning of the passages which are charged as being contrary to or inconsistent with the doctrine of the Church, ascertained in the manner we have described. It is obvious that there may be matters of doctrine on which the Church has not given any definite rule or standard of faith or opinion; there may be matters of religious belief on which the requisition of the Church may be less than Scripture may seem to warrant; there may be very many matters of religious speculation and inquiry on which the Church may have refrained from pronouncing any opinion at all. On matters on which the Church has prescribed no rule, there is so far freedom of opinion that they may be discussed without penal conse-

quences. Nor in a proceeding like the present are we at liberty to ascribe to the Church any rule or teaching which we do not find expressly and distinctly stated, or which is not plainly involved in or to be collected from that which is written. With respect to the construction of the passages extracted from the Essays of the accused parties, the meaning to be ascribed to them must be that which the words bear, according to the ordinary grammatical meaning of language. That only is matter of accusation which is advisedly taught or maintained by a clergyman in opposition to the doctrine of the Church. The writer cannot in a proceeding such as the present be held responsible for more than the conclusions which are directly involved in the assertion he has made. With these general remarks we proceed to consider, in the first place, the charges against Dr. Williams. All the charges against Dr. Williams were rejected by the learned judge in the court below, or given up at the hearing before us, except the charges contained in the 7th and 15th articles. The 7th article, as reformed, sets forth certain passages extracted from pages sixty and sixty-one, and from pages seventy-seven and seventy-eight, of the volume containing Dr. Williams's essay, and charges that in the passages so extracted Dr. Williams has advisedly maintained and affirmed that the Bible or Holy Scripture is an expression of devout reason and the written voice of the congregation—not the Word of God, nor containing any special revelation of His truth or of His dealings with mankind, nor the rule of our faith. Dr. Williams has nowhere in terms asserted that Holy Scripture is not the Word of God; and the accusation, therefore, must mean that by calling the Bible "an expression of devout reason, and therefore to be read with reason in freedom," and stating that it is "the written voice of the congregation," Dr. Williams must be taken to affirm that it is not the Word of God. Before we examine the meaning of these expressions, it is right to observe what Dr. Williams has said on the subject of Holy Scripture in the second of the passages included in this charge. Dr. Williams there refers to the teaching of the Church in her Ordination Service as to the abiding influence of "the Eternal Spirit," and then uses these words, "If such a Spirit did not dwell in the Church the Bible would not be inspired"; and again, "The sacred writers acknowledge themselves men of like passions with ourselves, and we are promised illumination from the Spirit that dwelt in them." Dr. Williams may not unreasonably contend that the just result of these passages would be thus given:—"The Bible was inspired by the Holy Spirit that has ever dwelt and still dwells in the Church, which dwelt also in the sacred writers of Holy Scripture, and which will aid and illuminate the minds of those who read Holy Scripture, trusting to receive the guidance and assistance of that Spirit." The words that the Bible is "an expression of devout reason, and, therefore, to be read with reason in freedom," are treated in the charge as equivalent to these words:—"The Bible is the composition or work of devout or pious men, and nothing more"; but such a meaning ought not to be ascribed to the words of a writer who, a few lines further on, has plainly affirmed that the Holy Spirit dwelt in the sacred writers of the Bible. This context enables us to say that the words "an expression of devout reason, and therefore to be read with reason in freedom," ought not to be taken in the sense ascribed to them by the accusation. In like manner we deem it unnecessary to put any interpretation on the words, "written voice of the congregation," inasmuch as we are satisfied that, whatever may be the meaning of the passages included in this article, they do not, taken collectively, warrant the charge which has been made that Dr. Williams has maintained the Bible not to be the Word of God nor the rule of faith. We pass on to the remaining charge against Dr. Williams, which is contained in the 15th article of charge. The words of Dr. Williams, which are included in this charge, are part of a supposed defence of Baron Bunsen against the accusation of not being a Christian. It would be a severe thing to treat language used by an imaginary advocate as advised speaking on teaching by Dr. Williams. Against such a general charge as that of not being a Christian topics of defence may be properly urged, although not in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England. But, even if Dr. Williams be taken to approve the arguments which he uses for this supposed defence, it would, we think, be unjust to him to take his words as a full statement of his own belief or teaching on the subject of justification. The 11th Article of Religion, which Dr. Williams is accused of contravening, states, "We are accounted righteous before God only for the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by faith, and not for our own works or deservings." The article is wholly silent as to the merits of Jesus Christ being transferred to us. It asserts only that we are justified for the merits of our Saviour by faith, and by faith alone. We cannot say, therefore, that it is penal in a clergyman to speak of merit by transfer as a fiction, however unseemly that word may be when used in connexion with such a subject. It is fair, however, to Dr. Williams to observe that in the argument at the bar he repudiated the interpretation which had been put on these words, that the "doctrine of merit by transfer is a fiction," and he explained fiction as intended by him to describe the phantasy in the mind of an individual that he has received or enjoyed merit by transfer. Upon the whole, we cannot accept the interpretation charged by the promoter as the true meaning of the passages included in this 15th article of charge, nor can we consider those passages as warranting the specific charge, which, in effect, is that Dr. Williams

asserts that justification by faith means only the peace of mind or sense of Divine approval which comes of trust in a righteous God. This is not the assertion of Dr. Williams. We are therefore of opinion that the judgment against Dr. Williams must be reversed. We proceed to consider the charges against Mr. Wilson. These have been reduced to the 8th and 14th articles of charge. The other articles of charge were either rejected by the court below, or have been abandoned at the hearing before this tribunal. In the 8th article of charge an extract of some length is made from Mr. Wilson's essay, and the accusation is that in the passage extracted Mr. Wilson has declared and affirmed, in effect, that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were not written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and that they were not necessarily at all, and certainly not in parts, the Word of God; and then reference is made to the 6th and 20th Articles of Religion, to part of the Nicene Creed, and to a passage in the Ordination of Priests in the Book of Common Prayer. This charge, therefore, involves the proposition, "That it is a contradiction of the doctrine laid down in the 6th and 20th Articles of Religion, in the Nicene Creed, and in the Ordination Service of Priests, to affirm that any part of the canonical Books of the Old or New Testament upon any subject whatever, however unconnected with religious faith or moral duty, was not written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit." The proposition or assertion that every part of the Scriptures was written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit is not to be found either in the Articles or in any of the formularies of the Church. But in the 6th Article it is said that Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation, and the books of the Old and New Testament are therein termed canonical. In the 20th Article the Scriptures are referred to as "God's Word written"; in the Ordination Service, when the Bible is given by the bishop to the priest, it is put into his hands with these words, "Take thou authority to preach the word of God"; and in the Nicene Creed are the words, "The Holy Ghost who spake by the prophets." We are confined by the article of charge to the consideration of these materials, and the question is whether in them the Church has affirmed that every part of every book of Scripture was written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit and is the Word of God. Certainly this doctrine is not involved in the statement of the 6th Article, that Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation. But inasmuch as it doth so from the revelation of the Holy Spirit, the Bible may well be denominated "Holy" and said to be "the Word of God," "God's Word written," or "Holy Writ"; terms which cannot be affirmed to be clearly precluded of every statement and representation contained in every part of the Old and New Testament. The framers of the Articles have not used the word "inspiration" as applied to the Holy Scriptures; nor have they laid down anything as to the nature, extent, or limits of that operation of the Holy Spirit. The caution of the framers of our Articles forbids our treating their language as implying more than is expressed; nor are we warranted in ascribing to them conclusions expressed in new forms of words involving minute and subtle matters of controversy. After an anxious consideration of the subject, we find ourselves unable to say that the passages extracted from Mr. Wilson's essay, and which form the subject of this article of charge, are contradicted by or plainly inconsistent with the articles or formularies to which the charge refers, and which alone we are at liberty to consider. We proceed to the remaining charge against Mr. Wilson—namely, that contained in the 14th Article. The charge is, that in the portion of his essay which is set out in this article Mr. Wilson has advisedly declared and affirmed, in effect, that after this life and at the end of the existing order of things on this earth there will be no judgment of God, awarding to those men whom He shall then approve everlasting life or eternal happiness, and to those men whom He shall then condemn, everlasting death or eternal misery; and this position is affirmed to be contrary to the three creeds, the Absolution, the Catechism, and the Burial and Communion Services. In the first place we find nothing in the passages extracted which in any respect questions or denies that at the end of the world there will be a judgment of God, awarding to those men whom He shall approve everlasting life or eternal happiness; but with respect to a judgment of eternal misery, a hope is encouraged by Mr. Wilson that this may not be the purpose of God. We think that it is not competent to a clergyman of the Church of England to teach or suggest that a hope may be entertained of a state of things contrary to what the Church expressly teaches or declares will be the case: but the charge is, that Mr. Wilson advisedly declares that after this life there will be no judgment of God, awarding either eternal happiness or eternal misery,—an accusation which is not warranted by the passage extracted. Mr. Wilson expresses a hope that at the day of judgment those men who are not admitted to happiness may be so dealt with as that "the perverted may be restored," and all, "both small and great, may ultimately find a refuge in the bosom of the Universal Parent." The hope that the punishment of the wicked may not endure to all eternity is certainly not at variance with anything that is found in the Apostles' Creed, or the Nicene Creed, or in the Absolution, which forms part of the Morning and Evening Prayer, or in the Burial Service. In the Catechism the child is taught that in repeating the Lord's Prayer he prays unto God "that He will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death"; but this exposition of the

Lord's Prayer cannot be taken as necessarily declaring anything touching the eternity of punishment after the resurrection. There remain the Communion Service and the Athanasian Creed. The material passage in the Communion Service is in these words:—"O terrible voice of most just judgment which shall be pronounced upon them, when it shall be said unto them, Go, ye cursed, into the fire everlasting which is prepared for the devils and his angels." In like manner the Athanasian creed declares that they that have done evil shall go into everlasting fire. Of the meaning of these words "everlasting fire" no interpretation is given in the formularies which are referred to in the charge. Mr. Wilson has urged in his defence that the word "everlasting" in the English translation of the New Testament and of the creed of St. Athanasius must be subject to the same limited interpretation which some learned men have given to the original words which are translated by the English word "everlasting," and he has also appealed to the liberty of opinion which has always existed without restraint among very eminent English divines upon this subject. It is material to observe that in the articles of King Edward VI., framed in 1552, the 42nd Article was in the following words:—"All men shall not be saved at the length."—Thei also are worthis of condemnation who indevoure at this time to restore the dangerous opinion that al menne, be thei never so ungodlie, shall at length bee saved, when thei have suffered paines for their sinnes a certain time appointed by God's justice." This article was omitted from the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion of the year 1562, and it might be said that the effect of sustaining the judgment of the Court below on this charge would be to restore the article so withdrawn. We are not required, or at liberty, to express any opinion on the mysterious question of the eternity of final punishment, further than to say that we do not find in the formularies to which this article refers any such distinct declaration of our Church upon the subject as to require us to condemn as penal the expression of hope by a clergyman that even the ultimate pardon of the wicked who are condemned in the day of judgment may be consistent with the will of Almighty God. We desire to repeat that the meagre and disjointed extracts which have been allowed to remain in the reformed articles, are alone the subject of our judgment. On the design and general tendency of the book called "Essays and Reviews," and on the effect or aim of the whole essay of Dr. Williams, or the whole essay of Mr. Wilson, we neither can nor do pronounce any opinion. On the short extracts before us, our judgment is that the charges are not proved. Their lordships, therefore, will humbly recommend to her Majesty that the sentences be reversed, and the reformed articles rejected in like manner as the rest of the original articles were rejected in the Court below—namely, without costs; but inasmuch as the appellants have been obliged to come to this court, their lordships think it right that they should have the costs of this appeal.

At the conclusion of the judgment the Lord Chancellor said:—I am desired by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York to state that they do not concur in those parts of this judgment which relate to the 7th article of charge against Dr. Williams and to the 8th article of charge against Mr. Wilson.

The Privy Council room was densely crowded during the delivery of the judgment. At three o'clock it was almost impossible to get within a yard of the doors. Amongst the audience, which was composed, however, chiefly of clergymen, were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Argyll, and the Rev. T. Binney. There was a general applause when the Lord Chancellor had finished reading, and an immediate command of "silence." We heard one clergyman remark on leaving the room that that was "the greatest day for the progress of human thought which had ever been seen in England." Every expression of opinion seemed to be congratulatory.

LIBERATION SOCIETY CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS.—We are glad to learn that the Liberation Society's Midland Counties Conference is fixed to be held at Leicester on Thursday, the 23rd inst. Considering the important part taken by the Nonconformists of Leicester in the formation of the society, nothing can be more fitting than that they should wish their town to be the scene of one of those gatherings which are both illustrations of the continued vitality of the anti-State-Church movement, and means of infusing into it the new vigour which is called for in meeting the resistance it has now to encounter. The circular convening the conference is, we understand, very numerous signed, and will be addressed to the society's supporters in Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and parts of Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, and Oxfordshire. Mr. J. H. Davis, of Friar-lane, Leicester, is the secretary of the local committee, and to him should be addressed inquiries respecting the arrangements. Mr. Miall and the secretary are to be the deputation. The next and last conference of the series is to be held at Plymouth, about the 10th of March. Several public meetings in connection with the society are in course of being held. On Monday night Mr. Carvell Williams and the Rev. R. Brace were to address a meeting at Rochdale, and last night at Wigan, and this evening Mr. Williams and the Rev. F. Bugby will deliver an address at Bolton. Last night the Rev. G. W. Conder was to commence a course of lectures at Liverpool, and next Tuesday the Rev. E. White lectures for the Islington committee on "Westminster Abbey." On Thursday evening last a

meeting was held at Woolwich, at which the society was represented by Messrs. Ellington, Williams, Templeton and Williamson, and in the proceedings of which the Rev. Messrs. Gill, Herous, Teall, and Crasweller took part.

CHURCH MISSION TO MADAGASCAR.—The Bishop of Mauritius lately described the Church of England scheme for a Madagascar Mission. He said they would raise 15,000*l.* in the next five years, which would provide an income for the missionary clergymen, while allowing 5,000*l.* to be devoted to building the necessary places of worship.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—At a meeting at Bradford last week the Bishop of Ripon vindicated the Irish Church Missions Society from the serious charges brought against it by an eminent clergyman of the Irish Church. His lordship denied in the most emphatic manner that the society had been guilty of obtaining converts by bribery. He adduced the testimony of Roman Catholic prelates to show that the society is doing a work which is looked upon with alarm by the Catholic hierarchy. His lordship says:—

If I know anything of the society, I know this, that, if it were possible by the bribe of a single farthing to win over ten thousand Roman Catholics in Ireland to the Protestant faith, the promoters of this society would scorn the very thought of spending that single farthing. (Applause.) I think it is quite right that the friends of the society and those who have its interests at heart, should ask whether such charges can be refuted or not. I have examined these charges; I have read the correspondence which relates to them, and I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind, that there is not the slightest foundation for asserting that any of our converts have been won by resorting to bribery.

ANOTHER BURIAL CASE.—A scene, the like of which has not occurred for many a year, might have been witnessed on the 3rd inst. in the grounds of the parish church, Burton-on-Trent. One of the curates having refused to bury a child, upon the ground of its being unbaptized, the parents at once sought counsel from the Rev. R. Kenney (Baptist), and the Rev. G. Kettille (Independent), as to what they could do by way of affording an appropriate religious service on the occasion. An eligible site, therefore, was chosen for the grave, and the funeral took place at half-past three o'clock. As it would have been illegal for the gentlemen already named to have officiated within the walls of the ground, they took their stand outside the walls and as near the grave as possible—a low wall, surmounted with iron railings, being between them and the grave. The intervening distance was about ten yards, so that the mourners could have the full benefit of the ministrations conducted in this novel manner. The service was simple and impressive, and performed in the presence of other people beside the mourners who had come to witness it. The ceremony was conducted in the most orderly and quiet manner, and had it not been for one circumstance, would have been highly satisfactory to all concerned. The person who fills the dignified office of saying "Amen" in the parish church insisted that the sexton should fill up the grave immediately the coffin had been deposited in it. Whether he acted thus by order or not is unknown, but it is a fact that while the service was being performed the sexton was engaged in this part of his duty.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The committee, with their ladies and a few friends, met in the Jubilee Hall, in the Old Bailey, on Thursday, 28th January, to present an address and testimonial to W. H. Watson, Esq., who has gratuitously discharged the duties of secretary to the Union above forty years. In the absence of the treasurer, Mr. Alderman Ohalliss, the chair was taken by John Mann, Esq., who, in opening the meeting, commended the fidelity, perseverance, and love of labour which had marked Mr. Watson's career as an example to the present generation. William Groser, Esq., presented the testimonial, which consisted of an elegantly-chased silver salver, valued at fifty guineas, and a beautiful written address, containing the following paragraph:—

As members of the committee, it has been our privilege to watch your unwearied assiduity in the gratuitous discharge of your multifarious duties, to reap from your wide practical experience much valuable and useful knowledge of Sunday-school polity, and to profit by your counsels and suggestions, always readily and kindly offered.

Esteeming you highly for your work's sake, we have also learnt warmly to appreciate the consistency of your character, and that strong desire to minister to the best interests of the young which has led you through so long a period of your life, with unwavering constancy, to devote time and talent, personal influence and property, to this noble enterprise.

Among the first in time, the foremost in effort, the faithful in continued service, we bless God for His grace to you, and unite in earnest prayer that you may for many years be spared to labour in our midst.

Mr. Watson having replied in terms deprecating an undue share of credit to himself for the success and prosperity of the institution, and alluding to the useful life and labours of the late Mr. P. Jackson, the meeting was further addressed by Messrs. Charles Reed, D. Pratt, A. Shrimpton, and F. J. Hartley. Refreshments were served in the Library before and after the meeting.

CONVOCAION AND CHURCH QUESTIONS.—On Friday the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled at Westminster. In the Upper House the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The business was purely formal. Convocation was adjourned till the 19th of April. In the Lower House, the Rev. M. W. Mayow, chairman of the committee on the Burial Service, read the report, from which it is to be noted that the Dean of Norwich, the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, and Archdeacon Allen, dissented.

The report assumes the rights of Christian burial to all baptized, "unless they die excommunicate, or have laid violent hands on themselves." The difficulties of the clergy arise, it proceeds to say, from the terms "unbaptized," "excommunicate," and "have laid violent hands on themselves"; all of which difficulties are examined in detail, though it is remarked that the demand for alteration in the order has mainly arisen from the term "excommunicate." It does not appear expedient to the committee to omit portions of the text, to change expressions, to substitute another form or portion of a form for the regular service, to insert a declaratory rubric, or one giving the clergy a discretionary power, or to repeal canon sixty-eight. The true remedy for the alleged difficulties is the use of some godly discipline by means of the Church's courts. A long discussion ensued at the conclusion of the report. Dr. Jelf gave notice of a motion to the effect that "This House do concur in the recommendation of the committee on the burial of the dead." Archdeacon Randall read the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of clerical subscription. The committee assert that there is no sufficient evidence before them to show that as a general rule subscription is burdensome to the clergy, but suggest a modification of the declaration of assent and consent required from beneficed clergymen. The archdeacon gave notice that he should move that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. Archdeacon Denison gave notice of the amendment:—"That so much of the report as suggests an alteration in the present rule of subscription be not approved." The Rev. Dr. Leighton, Warden of All Souls', Oxford, read the report of the committee on the subject of the "relief of persons in holy orders." They conclude that no legislation would be satisfactory to the Church which did not fully recognise the indelibility of holy orders.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SUNDAY SPECIAL SERVICES.—The preachers at St. James's Hall on Sunday were the Rev. Newman Hall in the afternoon, and Rev. W. Tarr in the evening; St. Paul's Cathedral, Rev. T. J. Rowsell, rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury; Britannia Theatre, Rev. J. S. Pearsall; Sadler's Wells, Rev. U. Davies; Standard, Rev. J. Rashdall; Victoria, Mr. Carter; Pavilion, Rev. J. H. Hitchens; Surrey, Mr. Oliphant; City of London, Hormazdi Pestonji (a Parsee, and formerly a fire-worshipper); Marylebone, Rev. J. Kirkman.

MAZE-POND CHAPEL, SOUTHWARK.—A meeting has just been held of the friends connected with the above church in aid of the funds of the Baptist Missionary Society. S. B. Meredith, Esq., was called to the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. F. Trestrail; the Rev. Mr. Pearce, of India; and the Rev. N. Flood Davin, of Regent's-park College. Donations were announced to the amount of 25*l.*

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. KIRKUS, LL.B., OF HACKNEY.—On Friday evening week, a testimonial, in the shape of a beautifully-embazoned address, and a purse containing 100 guineas, was presented to the Rev. W. Kirkus, LL.D., pastor of St. Thomas's-square Chapel, Hackney. The presentation took place at a meeting of the church and congregation held in the school-room, and over which W. M. Bullivant, Esq., presided. The object of the testimonial was to express the affectionate regard and esteem in which the Rev. Mr. Kirkus is held by his people, and their appreciation of his work as a minister during a period of eleven years. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by several ministers, and many who could not attend sent letters of apology, expressing their hearty sympathy. One of these was from the Rev. Baldwin Brown, who referred to Mr. Kirkus's manly exposition of the truth, "not as the letter which killeth, but as the spirit which maketh alive."

MILE-END NEW TOWN CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in Mile-end New Town Chapel, for the purpose of furthering the collection of 1,000*l.*, due upon the purchase of the freehold site of chapel, schools, &c., and the rebuilding of the chapel. The assemblage was large. Samuel Morley, Esq., occupied the chair. The Rev. William Tyler read a statement of the past history of the chapel property and the present position of the building fund. The new chapel, which is erected on the site of the old one, will accommodate about 1,000 persons. The total cost of the work undertaken had been 7,250*l.* The fund has been so augmented that the goodly sum of 6,782*l.* was reported to the meeting, leaving 468*l.* yet to be subscribed. (Cheers.) Some congregational statistics were then given of a deeply interesting character, showing the liberality with which the congregation had according to their ability subscribed. The first contribution towards the effort was that of a needlewoman of 1*l.* The chairman congratulated Mr. Tyler and his church on the result of their operations in that spiritually-deserted neighbourhood. He heartily joined in what he might call an act of emancipation, and did not doubt but that they would soon be free of the debt. He had promised a donation of 50*l.*, but, if they would raise the balance, and wipe the debt entirely away within three months, he would make the donation 100*l.* (a challenge which was at once accepted), and, that done, they would be in better circumstances for prosecuting the work of evangelisation in the neighbourhood. He had received a very deep impression of the character of the neighbourhood in coming to the meeting, and he could not but feel the great importance of having

such a man as Mr. Tyler at the head of the church in such a locality, whose past devoted labours were the best assurance they could have of his future success. They needed practical sympathy, and they would receive it. The east of London had claims of the most urgent character on the liberality of their churches in the western and suburban districts, and he could not but hope and believe that they would not be found wanting when they came to know the real state of the case. A congratulatory resolution was moved by the Rev. James Wilson and seconded by Mr. Scrutton, and the subsequent speakers included the Revs. F. Soden, W. Tarbotton, J. Thomas, B.A., and W. Dorling.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FINCHLEY COMMON.—A public meeting was held at the Cottagers' Chapel, Finchley Common, on Thursday, the 28th January, to promote the erection of a new Congregational church. After prayer by the Rev. C. R. Howell, John Hey Puget, Esq., who presided, explained that the present movement had been contemplated for some time past, inasmuch as the proposal was first publicly mentioned by him at a meeting held now nearly two years ago, in reference to the enlargement of the Cottagers' Chapel, when he offered to give the site for a new church, if the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were prepared to raise the requisite funds for the erection of the building. He added that after considerable difficulty a very eligible plot of ground had been secured, which he had purchased and was now ready to convey to trustees, upon being satisfied that the money required for the building would be forthcoming. Mr. Frederick Goodyear, the treasurer, read an account of the sums already received and promised, showing that besides some very liberal contributions, many small amounts had been obtained by collecting-cards. Letters were also read from the Rev. J. Viney, of Highgate; the Rev. J. Corbin, of Hornsey; and the Rev. P. O. Barker, M.A., of Mill Hill, expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting. The first resolution was then moved by the Rev. Thomas Fison, B.A., of Hendon, and seconded by the Rev. C. R. Howell, as follows, viz:—

That this meeting thankfully accepts the generous offer made by John Hey Puget, Esq., of the site for the proposed new church, and gladly embraces the opportunity thus afforded of extending and perpetuating the Christian effort so successfully carried on, under the Divine blessing, for now more than twenty years past, at the Cottagers' Chapel, by Mr. T. C. Newman, whose liberality and disinterested service his friends desire thus publicly to recognise and gratefully to acknowledge. The meeting at the same time desires to record its decided opinion that the time has now arrived when it is absolutely necessary that further accommodation for religious worship should be provided; and all those now present pledge themselves that they will use every effort to secure the speedy erection of the new Congregational church.

It was further resolved to erect, at a cost of about 2,000*l.*, a place of worship capable of accommodating 500 persons. Amongst the subsequent speakers were the Revs. W. L. Browne, M.A., of Totteridge, J. Davis, of Barnet; Mr. J. T. Lockwood, Mr. S. Wimbush, and Mr. Golding. A treasurer and acting committee were appointed, and many additions were made to the subscription list, which has already reached the sum of 1,100*l.*

EDINBURGH.—On Wednesday last the Rev. Ninian Wight, late of Carlisle, was inducted as pastor of Richmond-place Independent Chapel, Edinburgh.

BATH.—The Rev. C. Chapman, M.A., of Chester, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the church assembling at Percy-street, Bath.

MATLOCK, BATH.—The Rev. F. R. Bellamy, of Rotherham College, has accepted a unanimous call to become the pastor of Glenorchy Chapel, Matlock, Bath, and will enter upon his duties on the 21st of February.

SHEFFIELD.—The Rev. C. C. Tyte, who for upwards of nine years has held the pastorate of the Hall-gate Independent Chapel, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the members of Howard-street Chapel, Sheffield, to become their pastor. Mr. Tyte is the classical tutor at the Rotherham Independent College.

SOIRÉE AND PRESENTATION TO THE REV. DR. JAMES MORISON.—On Wednesday evening, a *soirée* in honour of the Rev. Dr. James Morison, founder of the Evangelical Union Church, was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, on which occasion the chairman (William Wilson, Esq., of Crosshill) presented Dr. Morison with a solid silver salver, and a sum of 1,250*l.*, in public recognition and great appreciation of his services in the cause of truth and righteousness. Dr. Morison replied in suitable terms.

RINGWOOD, HANTS.—The Rev. J. O. Jackson, minister of the Congregational body of Independent Dissenters of this town, has signified his intention of giving up the ministry in this place. We understand that the announcement of his leaving was as unexpected as it was unwished for, and was met by that regret which characterises a deep feeling of respect towards one who has endeavoured to fulfil his mission to the Christian improvement of those who have been privileged to listen to his teaching.—*Hampshire Independent.*

COVENTRY-ROAD, BIRMINGHAM.—The anniversary sermons of the opening of this place of worship were preached on Lord's-day, Jan. 31: that in the morning by the Rev. J. B. Barnett, and that in the evening by the Rev. W. J. Boden Roome, minister of the place. On Monday evening, Feb. 1, the members of the church and congregation held their annual social meeting, when encouraging reports for the past year were read, and suitable addresses delivered by the Rev. R. D. Wilson, J. A. Cooper, Esq., &c. The meeting was made the occasion for welcoming the pastor and his wife upon their return from their wedding tour. An interesting and affectionate address from the church and congregation

was read to the minister, after which a timepiece was presented to him, and several presents were made to Mrs. Roome.

GLASGOW.—On Sunday, the Rev. Wm. Pulsford, late of Edinburgh, commenced his ministerial labours as pastor of the Congregational church at present meeting for worship in the Queen's Rooms. At the morning service, the rev. gentleman selected for his theme the words of Paul in 1 Cor. i. 30. The discourse was lucid and logical, and contained several passages of great beauty, and was listened to with profound attention. Every available seat was occupied in the forenoon, and the place was crowded in the evening. At the close of each service, a special collection was made in aid of the funds of the church.

WHITSTABLE.—The annual tea-meeting of the Congregational chapel was held on the 19th ult., when about 200 were present. The report of the various societies stated that the past year had been marked by steady progress, that the several agencies had been well sustained, and that claims for aid had met with a liberal response. Apart from the expenses of conducting public worship, there are ten distinct funds demanding support. For these the sum of £221. has been raised during the past year, of which £57. have been contributed for Lancashire distress, making a total of over 100%. in about fourteen months. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. H. J. Rook, Faversham; T. Blandford, Herne Bay; V. Ward, Canterbury; and J. Clarke, the minister of the place.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT SCARBRO'.—It has long been felt that another place of worship was needed in Scarbro' in connection with the Congregationalists. During the summer the Bar Church is always inconveniently crowded, and frequently large numbers of visitors are unable to obtain admission. For the last three summers additional accommodation has been provided at the Mechanics' hall, but this has only confirmed the opinion of many that a permanent building was required. In furtherance of this object a meeting of gentlemen from several towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire was held on Wednesday last. Mr. Titus Salt, of Methley Park, occupied the chair. After reading the minutes of a previous meeting, Mr. Lockwood, of Bradford, submitted plans of a gothic church, capable of holding 1,000 persons, or, with the addition of galleries, 1,200, the estimated cost of which, with the ground, is 9,000£. The site is on the south side of the town, near the Esplanade, and is considered one of the most eligible in the neighbourhood. The preliminary steps in this movement have been taken by the Rev. R. Balgarnie and his flock, but as visitors to Scarbro' have a special interest in it, the committee is largely composed of gentlemen from a distance. The following subscriptions were announced at the meeting:—Mr. Salt (the cost of the site), 1,200£; Mr. John Crossley, Halifax, 300£; Mr. J. O. March, Leeds, 200£; Mr. Isaac Burkill, Leeds, 100£; Mr. G. Bacon, Scarbro', 200£; Mr. Michael Hick, Scarbro', 150£; Mr. Joseph Thompson, Manchester, 100£; Mr. Edward Birks, Sheffield, 100£; Mr. W. E. Glyde, Saltaire, 50£; the late Mr. R. Milligan, 50£; Mr. George Leeman, York, 50£; Mr. T. B. Willans, Rochdale, 50£; Mr. D. Sykes, Huddersfield, 50£; Mr. Hugh Mason, Ashton-under-Lyne, 25£; Mr. Silas Scott, Bradford, 25£; Mr. Edward Howard, Stockport, 20£; a member of the Church of England, 20£. As the necessity for the church is urgent, it was thought desirable that the plans should be immediately carried out. There can be no doubt that multitudes of visitors to this popular watering-place will gladly support the committee in the laudable work they have undertaken. After the addition of several names to the committee, and a special vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.—*Leeds Mercury*

Correspondence.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND DENMARK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to say in your own columns, with your wonted liberality, that, as a reader of your esteemed paper, I am not satisfied with your utterances, as a public writer, upon the Danish question. Much less have I been satisfied with the speeches of certain so-called Liberals, whose name seems to be derived from the fact that they are free from any but the most narrow and parochial views of national duties and responsibilities. I was much dissatisfied in particular with your article on the subject of January 20th: it seemed wanting in your ordinary clear and pointed moral discrimination as to the atrocity of the Austrian Ahab and the Prussian Jezebel in coveting and seeking to rob the Danish Naboth of his vineyard. For myself, I think that all war in the abstract is unchristian; but in carrying out, or failing a policy truly Christian, three possible courses—more Roberti Peel—emerge:—

1. To refuse to go to war at all hazards. This has never yet been tried as a national policy; and yet, if I believed that man had as much of the God and as little of the tiger and the wolf in him as some members of the Peace Society appear to desire, I should say not only that this is the policy which ought to be followed, but also that it is that which, in the present condition of human nature, might be pursued. At all events, it will be an interesting and hopeful political event when a nation appears who, even as an experiment, are willing to suffer to the death rather than be guilty of wrong. Such a nation, judging according to the present political state of mankind, would lose its diplomatic, but it would not lose its moral, influence in the world's affairs. But I am afraid that not a few, and some even well-intentioned friends of peace, deeming course 1 too high-flying and impracticable, fall back on

2. This is the course of a nation or individual—and, morally, they are the same—who, with a secret purpose

to let out fiercely "whenever his own worthless carcass, *corpus vile*, is assailed, coolly sees all manner of atrocities perpetrated at his doors—little children knocked down and murdered, and even his dearest friends abused, and refuses to interfere, save to read Pecksniffian lectures, very moral in their way, but meaning nothing, save as an excuse for not doing his own duty in stopping these evil practices; while the perpetrators of the aforesaid atrocities, putting their tongues in their cheek, slyly laugh at the selfish old codger, and ask, would such a course of action be even barely legal on the part of an individual in a community." Now, I protest against this being named a policy of peace—it is really a policy of mean, sneaking, cowardly selfishness. The only way in which, to save appearances, and decently to justify itself for neglect of duty, a nation could take up such a policy, would be by first declaring itself out of the family of nations to which it happened to belong—in fact, outlawing itself and ceasing from all diplomatic communication with them. The sole way to escape from the above conclusion, and the moral stigma which such a course involves, is to maintain the doctrine that nations are not amenable to the same moral laws as individuals—a wretched sophism against which the friends of peace have to strive with all their might; and by which all sorts of political atrocities have been justified in the past. There remains only, therefore, course

3. In following this course of action, a nation is bound to act exactly as an individual in a community, protecting the weak and helpless, and seeking to put down oppression and wrong; in short, fulfilling, at whatever hazard, the duties which devolve upon a nation in following out a policy of justice and right.

I am, Sir, &c.,

A PEACE MAN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the discussion now going on on the subject of the Dano-Germanic war, and on the duty of England with regard to it, the point most of all to be considered by the British people seems to be overlooked: I mean the rights and wishes of the inhabitants of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig themselves. Holstein and Schleswig have become united to Denmark, not by means of race nor by voluntary acts of the peoples, but by fusion of reigning dynasties, just the kind of union which experience has so often proved to be dangerous to liberty. When one man is king over two nations, he is under a strong temptation, sometimes even the necessity, of making use of one for the oppression of the other. The case of Hungary and Austria is an instance of this, and the inhabitants of Holstein and Schleswig, who are probably best able to judge, feel that their case is another. If, therefore, we, who stood by and philosophically did nothing when Russia was conquering Hungary for Austria, could not make up our minds which side to take when the liberation of Italy was in progress, and have announced our intention of coolly looking on at the assassination of Poland, should be seized with a fit of warlike energy against the invaders of Schleswig, who seem to be welcomed with open arms by the inhabitants themselves, it appears to me that while fighting for the treaty of 1852, which after all is only a piece of poor human tinkering, we shall be helping to impose upon Germans, who feel themselves rightful inheritors of all the glories of Germany, the foreign yoke of a comparatively undistinguished nation, and in doing so acting in opposition to the Divine dictates of essential justice.

I am, Sir, your constant reader.

South Norwood, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIKAIOS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have begun, in furtherance of the views put forth in the letter published in the *Nonconformist*, Jan. 27, 1864, to petition. I enclose the petition on Kagosima. It may be useful as affording a form to others.

Yours truly,

JOHN EPPS.

** I shall be happy to receive the names of any who will join a Petition Society.

89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.,

Feb. 8, 1864.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned, an elector of the borough of Finsbury—

Sheweth,

That a treaty was virtually forced on the people of Japan.

That, under the provisions of that treaty, some British merchants cheated in a most flagrant way the people of Japan.

That one Mr. Richardson, contrary to the customs of the country, would ride under conditions, which were noted to him as dangerous.

That certain places or roads being under certain circumstances not to be passed over by others constitutes a custom in Great Britain as well as in Japan; that only certain parties can ride down Constitution-hill in St. James's-park; that any one persisting in riding there, who had no right so to ride, would, if resisting the police, be liable to injury, perhaps to death.

That such places exist in Japan; and that Mr. Richardson riding in such a place met his death.

That an exorbitant compensation was demanded.

That Admiral Kuper, because the demands made were not satisfied, destroyed a town, containing many thousands of people.

That your petitioner prays your honourable House to inquire into the barbarous cruelties practised on unoffending people in Japan.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

RAGGED-SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have seen with great pleasure the kindly interest you have expressed in the efforts now made to help the poor and degraded children who throng the streets and alleys of our towns and cities. Being in London for a short time I have visited some of the ragged-schools and refugees whose claims on the sympathy of Christian men and women you have so eloquently advocated. I am grieved to find that so many of these excellent institutions are struggling on with difficulty,

in want of the funds necessary to their existence and efficient operation. This state of things is the more painful to me, as I cannot forget how generously London has aided my neighbours in Lancashire. Among the schools I have seen, that in Henry-passage, Brook-street, Euston-road, seems to have especial need of assistance. It is situated in a miserable neighbourhood, though close to the palace-like dwellings in the Regent's-park. In its refuge there are thirty-three boys, who have been taken from the streets. Some of them are employed in the house, while others, who have been trained there, and for whom situations have been procured, are lodged and fed for a small sum weekly, the earnings of such boys when first sent out to work being quite insufficient to maintain them decently without such aid. There are about 100 children attending the ragged-school daily, and the Sunday-school has some 200 scholars. There is a mothers' class held in the week-evenings, and a penny bank with some 700 depositors. Free lectures are delivered weekly, and a religious service is held on Sunday evenings at eight o'clock. The very poorest of the poor are to be seen at these gatherings—people whose wretched condition and appearance make them shrink from entering the churches where those who are "clothed in purple and fine linen" congregate. The committee are a hard-working band of men and women, whose earnest zeal and unwearied industry it has gladdened my heart to see, and I have not been contented with a cursory glance at their work, having been four times to the institution within the last fortnight. It is sad to think that a society like this should be suffering for want of pecuniary assistance. I find that the expenditure of the committee during the year has been fully 100% larger than the receipts; and that this "labour of love" must fail if not immediately and generously assisted. I feel sure that many like myself will find pleasure in contributing their mite to help such a truly excellent work, and hope I shall not be deemed intrusive in thus appealing to the practical sympathy of your readers. I do not consider this a local institution, for its records show that the 500 boys who have been the recipients of its bounty have come from all parts of the United Kingdom. The hon. financial secretary, Mr. T. E. Way, 29, Wigmore-street, W., will be grateful to acknowledge in the *Nonconformist* any subscriptions he may receive.

I trust I shall not be disappointed in my humble effort thus to serve a cause dear to my heart.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ALICE WHITAKER.

Helmshore House, Helmshore, near Manchester, Jan. 29.

BAPTISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In the *Nonconformist* of last week, "A Baptist Minister" tells your readers that the Foreign Missionary Society of the Congregational Union admits those who practise immersion into the number of its agents. Will he kindly inform us to what society he refers? Perhaps it is the London Missionary Society, which has always professed to be a general, and not a denominational society. However that may be, will "A Baptist Minister" inform us how many instances he is acquainted with in which even the London Missionary Society—not to mention societies which really are under the direction of the Congregational Union—has appointed agents who advocate and practise immersion?

Yours truly,

February 4th, 1864.

OBSERVER.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The fifth session of the sixth Parliament of her Majesty was opened on Thursday by royal commission. The absence of her Majesty divested the ceremony of its usual attractions, and there was neither a numerous attendance of peers nor of the public. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Argyll, Earl St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The House met at two o'clock, when Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon the attendance of the Commons at the bar, in order that they might hear the Queen's speech read. Shortly afterwards the Speaker, preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and attended by a large number of the members of the Lower House, appeared at the bar, when the Lord Chancellor read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son; an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the Continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to her Majesty. The death of the late King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the Treaty of May, 1852, concluded by her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, and afterwards acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the King of the Belgians, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal, and the King of Italy.

That treaty declared that it is conducive to the preservation of the balance of power, and of the peace of Europe, that the integrity of the Danish Monarchy should be maintained, and that the several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the King of Denmark should continue so to remain; and for this purpose it was agreed that upon the death of the late King and of his uncle Prince Frederick without issue, his present Majesty King Christian IX. should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the sceptre of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe which was one of the declared objects of all the Powers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavours to bring about a peaceful settlement of the differences which on this matter have arisen between Germany and Denmark, and to ward off the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the North of Europe; and her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interest of peace.

The barbarous murders and cruel assaults committed in Japan upon subjects of her Majesty rendered it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese Government, and upon the Daimio by whose retainers some of those outrages were committed.

The Government of the Tycoon complied with the demands made upon them by her Majesty's Government, and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two Governments have continued unbroken. But the Daimio, Prince of Satsuma, refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him.

His refusal rendered measures of coercion necessary, and her Majesty regrets that while those measures have brought this Daimio to an agreement for compliance, they led incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagosima.

Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

The insurrection which broke out last year among some portion of the native inhabitants of New Zealand still unfortunately continues, but there is reason to hope that it will before long be put down.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, by which her Majesty consents to give up the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of those islands to the Kingdom of Greece. This treaty shall be laid before you. Her Majesty is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Hellenes for regulating the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty has desired the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is, on the whole, satisfactory. The revenue has fully realised its expected amount; the commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing; and while the distress in the manufacturing districts has been in some degree lessened, there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries which have hitherto but scantily furnished our manufacturers with this material for their industry.

Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued for the purpose of revising the various forms of subscription and declaration required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before you.

Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty commits, with confidence, the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and prosper your councils for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people.

The House of Lords reassembled at five o'clock, when there was a very numerous attendance of peers. The gallery appropriated to peeresses were crowded, as were also the ladies' seats outside the bar. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived early, and occupied seats on one of the cross benches.

The following noble lords and right rev. prelates took the oaths and their seats as members of the House, their lordships having been introduced with the usual formalities:—Lord Annaly, Lord Houghton, the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Chesham, the Marquis of Normanby, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and Lord Sandys.

THE ADDRESS.

The Queen's Speech having been read from the woolsack by the Lord Chancellor.

The Marquis of SLIGO, who wore the uniform of the Royal Irish Volunteers, moved an Address in reply, which, as usual, was simply an echo of the Speech itself.

Lord ABERCROMBIE very briefly seconded the Address.

The Earl of DERBY, after a graceful reference to the birth of an heir to the throne of the second generation, said it was gratifying to find that the country generally was in a prosperous condition, and that our commerce was steadily increasing; thus affording a reasonable hope for a further remission of taxation. No doubt Lancashire was exempted from that general prosperity, but he entertained a strong hope that the worst and heaviest of the pressure was at an end. In the course of a few months there would be a supply of cotton in the country sufficient for five days a-week; and then if the war in America were brought to an early conclusion, he hoped the growth of cotton in India and other places would have become so firmly established that we should never again find ourselves indebted for a supply of cotton to one single source. To his knowledge there were at present either in course of erection or already erected no fewer than 110 new cotton-mills which would be opened on the revival of the trade, and some of them were built upon a scale hitherto unknown, one establishment alone making provision for the enormous number of 5,000 looms. He believed that Lancashire was not the only part of her Majesty's dominions in which distress had been experienced. Certain districts in Ireland had been seriously afflicted, and demanded the earnest attention of the Government to alleviate it. So far as the Speech from the Throne was con-

cerned the promises for the session were meagre, and the performances of her Majesty's Government could not possibly fall short of their promises. The commission on clerical subscription seemed to aim at a minute change by a great machinery, and he was afraid it would lead to the renewal of a critical agitation without producing any but the most trifling results. With regard to our foreign relations, he was not in a position to congratulate the country. Her Majesty's Government obtained office by an ingenious if not a very ingenious stratagem. They came into power in order to supply a more extended measure of Parliamentary reform, and the moment they accepted office they virtually gave up reform, and devoted themselves to foreign diplomacy, in which they had been still less successful. Lord Russell, on entering his present office, professed that his policy was non-intervention in the affairs of other countries; the extension of liberal principles by the exercise of our moral influence; and above all by a maintenance of a cordial and uninterrupted understanding with the Emperor of the French. Looking around, it was difficult to see what country there was in which the noble lord had not interfered. In point of fact, the foreign policy of the noble lord, as illustrative of non-intervention, might be expressed in two short homely but expressive words, "meddle" and "muddle." (Great cheering and laughter.)

During the whole course of his diplomatic correspondence, wherever he has interfered—and he has interfered everywhere—he has been lecturing, scolding, blustering, and retreating. (A laugh.) In fact, I cannot think of the foreign policy pursued by the noble earl and his colleagues without being reminded of another very distinguished body of actors commemorated, as your lordships are aware, in "Midsummer Night's Dream." Of that celebrated troupe the two chief ornaments were Bottom, the weaver, and Sanguine, the joiner. It appears to me that the noble earl opposite combines the qualities which are attributed to both those distinguished personages. (A laugh.) Like Bottom, the weaver, he is ready to play every part, not even excepting that which he has already played most satisfactorily—viz., "Moonshine." (Great laughter.) But his favourite part is the part of the lion. "Oh," says the noble earl, "let me play the lion. I will roar so that it will do any man's heart good to hear me; I will roar so that I will make the Duke say, 'Let him roar again; let him roar again.'" (Continued laughter.) The noble earl, too, knows as well as anyone, how, like Bottom, to "aggravate his voice," so that he will "roar you as gently as any sucking dove"; and, moreover, he has had recourse more than once to the ingenious and somewhat original device of letting half his face be seen through the lion's neck, as if to say, "For all my roaring I am no lion at all, but only Sanguine the joiner." (Renewed laughter.) There is, however, one point of difference which I would have you observe, because it is rather important. Bottom, the weaver, and Sanguine, the joiner, were possessed by an earnest desire not to alarm the ladies too much, and consequently they gave due warning at the outset. On the other hand, the noble earl's disclosure that though the roar was like that of a lion, the face was only that of the noble lord himself—(a laugh)—was not made betimes in order that the audience might not be frightened, but only because he found that all the roaring in the world would not frighten them. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Speaking seriously, he could not but feel he was lowered and humiliated in his own estimation when he found that the result of the noble earl's administration of foreign affairs was not only that we had not in Europe at this moment a single friend; that our menaces were disregarded and our remonstrances treated with contemptuous indifference by the small as well as the great Powers. As to harmony and good understanding with France, if we were on such a footing the Emperor of the French must be the most forgiving of potentates, because there was hardly a question on which we had not thwarted his policy, and placed him in a position painful to his own feelings and humiliating to the pride of his country. We had thwarted him in reference to a co-operation in the affairs of Mexico; in his desire for a recognition of the Confederate States; and in respect to Poland. The Government had also declined the Emperor's proposition for a Congress. He admitted the difficulties that would have been encountered, but if any country was less justified than another in meeting the suggestion with a blunt refusal, it was England. This country had no interests that could have been affected by the Congress. The proper course would have been to recognise the benevolent intentions of the Emperor, and, stating that England had no interest that could prevent her taking part in the Congress, to have expressed a readiness to co-operate in such a laudable design, provided we received assurances that other States would submit to such an arbitration. The Schleswig-Holstein question turned upon how far Denmark had or had not fulfilled her engagements, but the whole question presented such a multitude of complications that he hardly knew how to deal with it. The two great German Powers were carrying on a war against Denmark for objects totally distinct from those contemplated by the Diet. They had the King of Prussia taking up arms for the defence of constitutional rights, and the Emperor of Austria joining in a crusade for the protection of oppressed nationalities. (Cheers and laughter.) A little firmness, good management, and good temper ought to have settled this question without an appeal to arms, and the Foreign Office of England, if it had not been committed, should have been in a position to play the part of mediator. He should shrink from a war between England and the united Powers of Germany as one of the greatest disasters that could befall this country, and the result to Germany would be disastrous. He implored Germany to consider the consequences which might result from the course she was pursuing, and

especially Austria, for a war with England would leave her in such a position that France would be master of the situation. In conclusion, his lordship said:—

Well, then, my lords, if you have not satisfied the Federals, neither have you satisfied the Confederate States. (Hear.) You have not satisfied the Poles, and you have offended Russia. You have not very well pleased Denmark, and you have quarrelled with both Prussia and Austria. You have not satisfied the Ionian Islands or Greece, although you have given to both of them all and more than they have asked; but you have contrived to couple it with conditions very proper in themselves, but which are mutually unpalatable, and which, up to a very late moment, led to the refusal by the Greek Government, such as it is, to accept your gift of the Ionian Islands burdened with those conditions. (Hear, hear.) I cannot say that in looking back at the general line of policy adopted by the noble earl, and the degree of success which has attended his efforts as the head of the Foreign Office, such a retrospect is calculated to diminish my apprehensions of the present, or to inspire much confidence for the future. I hope and pray that the Government may be able to satisfy this House and the country that they have neither taken any course likely to involve us in a war the issue of which no man can foresee, nor, on other hand, have led on and then deserted a weak Power, which, confiding in our protection, and acting upon our advice, now finds itself abandoned in the hour of its utmost need. (Hear, hear.) This is my earnest hope; yet I cannot but see that the vessel of our State is in a most perilous position, that it is surrounded by breakers and dangers on every side; and for my own part I have not—I wish I had—the consolation of being able to repose any confidence in the competence of the hands in which its navigation is now placed. (Cheers.)

Lord RUSSELL defended the course he had taken on the ground that intervention generally failed of its object and aggravated the evils it sought to prevent. He did not admit Lord Derby's principle, that England was bound to accept whatever France proposed. As to Mexico, her Majesty's Government had stated from the beginning that England had no intention of regulating the internal affairs of that country. We acted to obtain redress of our own grievances, not to set up any particular form of government. As to the French proposal in reference to the States of the American Confederacy, it would have irritated the people of the North, and failed to attain its purpose. He believed the general public of England fully approved the resolution of the Government to remain neutral in the conflict. As to the plan of a Congress, the Polish and Italian questions at once prevented Austria and Russia from taking any part in the proceeding, and without the co-operation of the great Powers the scheme must have failed. Her Majesty's Government had given the Emperor of the French every credit for his motives, but England was quite justified in considering whether the Congress was likely to promote the peace of Europe or not. In this question, as well as on the war in America, England had a right to pursue its own policy and consider its own interests. Having minutely described the reasons for negotiating the treaty of 1852, to settle the succession of the Danish Crown, and sketched the present state of the dispute between Germany and Denmark, he characterised the anxiety of Austria and Prussia to rush into war as something inexplicable and melancholy. Since the signing of that treaty there had been a constant controversy, and very often a bitter controversy, going on between Denmark and Germany—Germany reproaching the Danish Crown with not fulfilling its obligations, not governing Holstein according to German views, and tending constantly to incorporation. The Danes, on the other hand, said the demands made by Germany and the interpretation given to their engagements were such as to make it impossible for Denmark to comply with them. He believed there was a great deal of truth in both these statements. Most unfortunately, the Minister who had for some time ruled in Denmark under the late King, although no doubt very patriotic in his sentiments, had most violent views in favour of the Danish people—views hardly consistent with justice to the German subjects of his Sovereign. Since the death of the late King of Denmark there had been an agitation in Germany, the subject of which had not been so much the fulfilment of the engagements of Denmark as the succession to the Crown, which was supposed to have been settled by the treaty of 1852. The King of Denmark by his Ministers informed his Parliament that if the integrity of Denmark was to be maintained, and the Treaty of London to be observed, Denmark must fulfil her engagements. But the more Denmark was inclined to give way the less Austria and Prussia were disposed to give time to enable it to do so. They refused a delay of six weeks, to enable elections to be made to the Rigsraad, which was to decide the question of revoking the November constitution. The English Government endeavoured to frame the proposition in another form, and suggested that there should be a protocol by Great Britain, France, Russia, and Sweden, stating that the Danish Government proposed the revocation of the constitution, and giving an undertaking to Austria and Prussia, that if the constitution were not immediately revoked, Denmark could not rely on the support of the Powers of Europe. Both these steps had the concurrence of France, Russia, and substantially of Sweden. This proposal also met with a peremptory refusal from Austria and Prussia. Considering how Austria especially hitherto valued the preservation of the peace of Europe, and which was a conservative Power, he must say that this readiness to reject the propositions offered by such Powers as Great Britain, France, and Russia, and thus to have to rush into war, was something inexplicable and melancholy. The Government of Austria made an official representation as to the

necessity of not keeping their armies on the Elber in inaction. They stated that if after having prepared to invade Schleswig they had stopped, there would have been such a commotion in Germany, that they would have been exposed to the risk of civil war.

He could not help thinking how hard it was on Denmark that her fair conciliatory proposition should not have been entertained; not because the proposals were not fair and conciliatory; not because Denmark was not fully awake to her responsibilities and the promises she had made; not because there was reason to suppose that if six weeks or two months had been granted, satisfaction to all German demands would not have been obtained, and an arrangement happy for Germany, happy for Denmark, and happy for Europe effected, not because there was a dread of German disputes and German disaffection. Was it for such trivial reasons that Denmark was to be made to bear the brunt of this unhappy war? The state of Denmark between the two parties in Germany was a most unhappy one. One said, We wish to have a great united Germany, and therefore let us attack Denmark, while the other said, We wish to stop democratic agitation, and therefore let us attack Denmark. Whether one policy or the other were followed, it appeared that the German mind was bent on the destruction of Denmark.

To the question of Government whether the two great Powers of Germany acknowledged the treaty of 1852, or were to march into Schleswig for other purposes, he had received this very day an answer, but he was bound to say that it was extremely ambiguous. The reply was that the great German Powers, in proceeding to the occupation of Schleswig, did not intend to depart from the principles laid down by the London treaty, which recognised the integrity of the Danish monarchy, but if, in consequence of complications brought about by the persistency of the Danish Government in its refusal to redeem the promises it made in 1852, or of the armed intervention of other Powers in the Dan-German conflict, they were compelled to renounce their engagements, no definitive arrangement would be made hereafter without the concurrence of the Powers who signed the Treaty of London. In conclusion, the noble earl stated that H.M.'s Government at no time had given any assurance or even hope of material assistance to Denmark. That was the state of our present relations with Denmark, but what the future might bring forth it would be rash in him to say in the present state of uncertainty. He asked the House to leave the hands of the Government unfettered and free to do the best they could, as events arose, for the peace of Europe, the welfare of Denmark as a separate independent monarchy, and the good of Germany as a great Power. He might state that both France and Russia, as well as this country, were anxious for peace, at the same time they had no wish to commit themselves rashly to any policy which might entail evils upon Europe hereafter. With regard to her Majesty's Government, it was their duty not to look to Parliament for suggestions, or a policy, but to consider seriously the position of the country, and having made up their mind to a policy to stand or fall by the event.

Earl GREY could not disguise from himself that a question of awful importance pressed for the decision of her Majesty's Government and Parliament. They had to decide whether they would protect Denmark or whether they would not. Sooner or later they must come to a determination on that question, which was as difficult as it was momentous. From what Earl Russell had said, he could not help entertaining some suspicion that it might be the opinion of her Majesty's Government that in this matter Denmark was oppressed. Well, then, what followed? If they were satisfied that Denmark was in the right, it was a most serious determination on the part of this country to say that they would look on in tranquillity and apparent indifference while that monstrous act of injustice was being perpetrated. (Hear.) He cannot but believe that in these cases the boldest policy was sometimes the best, and assuming that ultimately they would be bound to interfere, he firmly believed that in that case it would have been far better they should much earlier than this have told the German Powers in plain language what would be the consequence of their persistence in the course they were pursuing. His lordship thought that the reply to the Congress proposal was needlessly offensive to France. He regretted the events that had involved this country in such difficulties in Japan, China, and New Zealand.

Now, when the proper time comes, I am prepared to give reasons why we should look with horror on the burning of the peaceful town of Kagosima by an English fleet. We have seen denunciations of the Federals for having attempted to burn Charleston before giving notice to the peaceful and unarmed inhabitants to withdraw. I think there was much justice in these denunciations; but the proceedings at Charleston were absolutely merciful as compared with those at Kagosima, where measures were taken which ended in the burning of an enormous town inhabited by a great population wholly innocent of, and unconcerned in, the affair which caused us to inflict on them the greatest amount of suffering. We are told in the Speech that the Daimio has been brought to "an agreement for compliance." That is rather remarkable English—(a laugh); but I must give her Majesty's Government credit for it, because it conveys exactly what we have got. We have not procured compliance, but only "an agreement for compliance," and I am convinced that unless we change our policy a most costly and bloody war between this country and Japan will again commence, in which we shall be called upon to inflict great suffering on many innocent people, and shall ourselves incur enormous expense, with the loss of the lives of many of our soldiers and sailors. With regard to China, as a noble earl has already remarked, it is entirely owing to the Chinese Government having had a little more foresight than ourselves, that we have not been involved in difficulties and responsibilities in China to which there would have been no end. I wish your lordships and the country to consider whether it is

wise that, in the present threatening state of affairs throughout Europe, we should involve ourselves in so many difficulties in different parts of the world, all more or less creating demands upon our military, our naval, and our pecuniary resources.

Earl GRANVILLE exposed Lord Grey's inconsistent language. He denied that the Government was bound to intervene in the German and Danish conflict, merely because it had a large force, without reference to the interests of this country. The course the Government had laid down was the just line of policy to pursue, to hold out no hope it could not realise, and to avoid any language tending to encourage those from whom the Government differed in supposing they could act with perfect impunity. On the other hand, he denied the justice of the principle that they were not to give advice unless they were prepared afterwards to support their advice by the *ultima ratio* of war. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GREY explained that the noble earl had misunderstood him. What he said was, that if we were ultimately to interfere actively in the dispute between Denmark and Germany the sooner we declared that intention the better. It often happened, he believed, when we hesitated to come to a decision, that by keeping our intentions too long in the dark we led other Powers into pledging themselves to an extent which otherwise they would not have done.

The Address was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to ten o'clock.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

On Friday, the Archbishop of YORK moved for papers relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. His object was to show what they were doing, and to remove the impression prevalent amongst the public with respect to their operations. He believed that the Commission had done a great deal to redistribute the revenues of the Church, and provide for the spiritual destitution of many districts. He stated that 15,000,000*l.* was the sum estimated to provide sufficient religious provision in England and Wales. Up to 1863, the Commission had distributed the sum of five-and-a-half millions, of which four-and-a-half millions were from charitable contributions. By the end of five years more, a sum of ten millions would have been distributed. So far, he thought the Commissioners were entitled to thanks.

Lord RAVENSWORTH commented on the expensive manner in which the Commission was conducted.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said the expense did not arise from the office establishment, but from the management of the large landed estates, and in his opinion the cost was not excessive in proportion to the value of the property.

Earl POWIS quite agreed that a great amount of good would be done by the Commission, but he believed that it had not given the most pressing evil the first consideration, and that it was adopting a system too stereotyped without regard to the wants and necessities which were daily arising.

The Bishop of LONDON hoped that it would not be thought that the Commission was solely composed of bishops. He trusted that the unpopularity of the Commission would be removed when its operations were better understood.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government had not come to any conclusion with respect to the committee of the House of Commons, and he should be very unwilling to express any opinion on a question so difficult and important.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated that the act for disposing of the small livings in his patronage was being extensively acted upon in a manner which had exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

The motion was agreed to.

The House sat only for a few minutes on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the return of members from hearing the Queen's Speech read, the House adjourned, and reassembled at four o'clock.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took the oaths and their seats:—

Major Waterhouse, for borough of Pontefract, in room of Mr. Robert Monckton Miles, now Lord Houghton; Sir Colman O'Loughlin, for Clare, in room of Mr. M. Calcutt, deceased; Mr. George Shaw Lefevre, for Reading, in room of Mr. Serjeant Pigott, now a Baron of the Exchequer; Mr. Bateson Harvey, for Buckinghamshire, in room of the Hon. W. G. Cavendish, now Lord Chesham; the Hon. Charles R. Douglas Hanbury Tracy, for the Montgomeryshire boroughs, in room of Captain Willes Johnstone, deceased; Sir William Fraser, Bart., for Ludlow, in room of Mr. Beriah Botfield, deceased; Mr. J. Peel, for Tamworth, in room of Viscount Raynham, now Marquis Townshend; Mr. Morgan Treherne, for Coventry, in room of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, deceased; Colonel Vyse, for Windsor, in room of Mr. G. P. Hope, deceased; Mr. C. Neate, for City of Oxford, in room of Mr. J. H. Langston, deceased; Mr. Humphery, for Andover, in room of Mr. W. Cubitt, deceased; Hon. F. Lygon, for West Worcestershire, in room of Viscount Elmley, now Earl of Beauchamp; and Mr. Lloyd, for Barnstaple, in room of Mr. George Potts, deceased.

New writs were ordered for city of Durham, in room of Sir W. Atherton, deceased; for Tewkesbury, in room of the Hon. F. Lygon, resigned; and for Winchester, in room of Sir J. B. East, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table certain treaties, diplomatic correspondence, and other papers. The noble lord, who looked remarkably well, was received with cheers from both sides of the House.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Notices were given on behalf of the Government of amendments of the law relative to the collection

of taxes, the county courts, and the conveyance of property in Ireland, the malt duties, the confinement of insane prisoners, and the amendment of the Penal Servitude Acts, and of a select committee to consider the railway schemes for the metropolis.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD gave notice that he should, on an early day, call attention to the seizure of certain vessels at Matamoras; Mr. LOCKE KING of a bill to lower the franchise in counties—(cheers and laughter); Mr. BAINES of a bill to lower the franchise in boroughs; Mr. DILLWYN, that he should on an early day, call attention to the condition of the Established Church in Ireland; Mr. LIDDELL, that he should call attention to the position of Captain Sherard Osborn in China.

THE ADDRESS.

The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, and seconded by Mr. GÜSCHEN. The latter speaker said that the doctrine of non-intervention could not be carried out in every case by a great country, for, like a policy of peace at any price, it would lead to the evils that it was intended to avert. Still, it would be criminal to go to war to prop up a foreign throne; but, in this case, the peace of Europe was at stake, and the House must take into consideration the engagements as well as the interests of this country.

Mr. DISRAELI said the Speech from the Throne was not, according to his impression, addressed to the times in which we lived. And if it had not been for the loyal allusion to the birth of an heir to the throne, the Speech would have just as well suited any other time as the year of our Lord 1864. Yet no recess in his recollection had been so fruitful in great incidents. The distress in Lancashire had certainly diminished, but there were other parts of the United Kingdom in which great distress was still felt, and it might have called forth some expression of the sympathy which he was sure her Majesty felt for the distress in Ireland, which had been borne with a patience and loyalty not inferior even to that shown by Lancashire. He should like also to have seen some reference to the war in America, and although the Government could not give an opinion as to the duration of that struggle, they might, at least, have said that the policy of strict impartiality sanctioned by Parliament, had been adhered to by Government; more especially as certain proceedings had given rise to a very prevalent suspicion that this impartiality was no longer observed. On that he would express no opinion now, for it would have on a future occasion to come under the notice of the House. He thought also that some notice might have been taken of the relations of the Government with that of China, and some information given of the result of the diplomatic efforts which have been made with respect to Poland. Notwithstanding these omissions, there was one more significant. The country was in a state of profound peace, but there was, for the first time for many years, no intimation that her Majesty had received professions of amity from all foreign Powers. It appeared to him that our foreign relations were all in confusion. (Laughter.) He saw everything in an inconsistent condition—sometimes approaching even to the incoherent. (A laugh.) Everything appeared to be done with a total want of system, and they were forced to ask themselves daily this question—What are our objects, and who are our allies? (Cheers.) Take, for instance, the case of Russia. With respect to Poland, he would have understood the policy of Government if they had desired to check the power of Russia, as long as they encouraged by their diplomacy the efforts of the Poles, but they turned round and made the only frank declaration which they had made, that, under no circumstances, would this country go to war. The cession of the Ionian Islands might have been justified by a great policy to conciliate the goodwill of the Greeks, but in that case the sacrifice should have been complete and magnanimous, and not clogged by conditions which would make Greece a subordinate instead of an independent Power. No one could, however, understand a policy dictated by the unconscious machinations of stupidity. The friendly relations with France had been broken off, but although the proposition of a Congress was an adroit manoeuvre, the Emperor of the French might have relied at least on the sympathy of an ally who had led him on to make it. No one could deny that great portions of the Treaty of Vienna had been broken, but its scope and tendency had not changed. The Emperor openly avowed that he was in a peculiar and difficult position. His difficulties ought to have been received with consideration by an ally who, having joined in the diplomacy, had shared in his difficulties, instead of with sneers and sarcasms. Since then, events had occurred in which the co-operation of France was most essential. He could not complain that the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein were not mentioned in the Royal Speech, but they were mentioned only to confuse, to mislead, and to avoid any expression of opinion on the part of Government.

The third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of the Speech from the Throne—the three most important paragraphs—are, in fact, a statement of premisses. They are premisses drawn up with great art, and no doubt for a very great object. They were drawn up to impress on the country and on Europe the solemn and important engagements which had been entered into by all the principal crowned heads of Europe. It reads, in fact, like the *Almanach de Gotha*. (Laughter.) First of all, there is the date of the Treaty; then the style and names of the Sovereigns; then the object is brought forward that, for the preservation of the balance of power and of the peace of Europe, the integrity of the Danish monarchy should be maintained, and that in order to do so the acknowledgment of King Christian as successor to the Crown should be made. Having

brought forward all these premisses, what is the conclusion which is drawn from them? It cannot be found in the Speech—(cheers)—because the third paragraph ends only, "Her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interests of peace."

Earl Russell, by his despatch in the autumn of 1862, had stimulated the extreme German party, but the Prime Minister had told Denmark, that, if oppressed, she would not stand alone. In fact, in all the diplomatic efforts of the Government on behalf of other Governments, there was the same inconsistency and incoherence as in the case of Poland. This was the result of officious efforts and pompous menaces, and they were told that her Majesty would not relax her efforts to maintain peace.

The interests of peace! What would a stranger think who had listened to the Speech of the Royal Commissioners, and knew nothing of public life and public affairs until that moment? Could he believe that the Eider had been passed, that blood had been shed, and that perhaps at this moment a great engagement may be taking place? (Cheers.) And is Denmark alone? (Loud cheers.)

The convenience of Parliament was appreciated in a free country. But there was one advantage in Parliament which was not always understood, but which it appeared to him at the present time her Majesty's Government entirely appreciated, and that was that when the Ministry had not a policy it was convenient to look to Parliament to find one for them. (Loud cheers.) It was only recently that they had been reminded, not by the noble lord, but by writers whom he recognised as great masters of the English language, that affairs were carried on in a very satisfactory way as far as the House of Commons was concerned.

That the great departments are principally represented by Under Secretaries; that nobody much cares what they say or what they do (laughter); and that the relations between the Government and the House of Commons are fast drawing to that satisfactory condition which subsists between members of the French Chambers and their master. (Cheers.) Humiliate us if you like. Degrade us if we must submit to it. But, at any rate, do not call on us to bear responsibility. (Loud cheers.) If the relation of the House of Commons to the Government is fast approaching the relation of the French Chambers to their master, we have a right to look to the Government to do that which in the language of the day is known as "taking the initiative." (Laughter.)

It was for Government to take the lead; the House would support it in any course which it might believe for the honour and interest of the country; but after the events of the recess, it could not blindly trust it. They had within six months lost the confidence of Russia and the cordiality of France, and after these exploits were within an ace of a war with Germany. The King of Denmark stood alone, and England had no allies. But even if the Government were without allies, but had a clear course formed and appealed to the House of Commons, he believed they would be supported. It might be said that they could say if they had no confidence in the Government. He would tell Lord Palmerston that when the opportunity was fitting they would challenge the opinion of Parliament. But they wanted the necessary papers. Give them the documents that would throw the necessary light upon the present state of public affairs, now involved in obscurity, in perplexity, and in mystery, and they would form upon those documents a fair Parliamentary opinion.

If the policy of the Government is clear and well considered, they will be supported; but if they have no policy, if they are at this critical moment without allies, looking to the vague sympathies of Parliament to guide and support them, I say that they are taking an unworthy course, that they are unfit for the offices which they fill and the place which they occupy; and if it is proved that that is the state of affairs, I believe that Parliament will not hesitate to express its opinion upon their conduct. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

After the right hon. gentleman had resumed his seat there was a short interval, during which no member presented himself to address the House. There were repeated calls for "Palmerston," and at last, as the Speaker was about to put the question,

Lord PALMERSTON rose. The noble lord, who was received with loud cheers, said that with respect to the criticisms of the right hon. gentleman as to what the Speech ought to have said, he could easily satisfy them. Government had so often told the House its policy with respect to America, that it would be mere surplurage to have repeated it. Our relations with China were unaltered, and the negotiation with respect to Poland had been made public. With respect to the treatment of the Emperor of the French, so loudly complained of by the hon. gentleman, the habits of this country were more plain and simple than those of the continent, and not given to indulgence in professions; but he denied that in Earl Russell's reply, declining the Congress, there was anything uncivil or discourteous to the Emperor of the French, and he did not gather that the right hon. gentleman would have accepted the proposal, which he styled an adroit manœuvre. Now, Government did not go so far as to believe it to be one. They believed that it would lead to a war if any attempt was made to enforce the decisions of the Congress, and if that was not to be the case, then it would lead to no practical result. He could, however, affirm, that the relations of the two Governments were as cordial as ever; and that, although differences of opinion might and often must ensue, there had been neither jealousy nor loss of cordiality. He denied that the Government was asking the House for a policy. Their policy, as stated in the Speech, was to reconcile the differences of Germany and Denmark. If the right hon. gentle-

man had a policy, it must be that the Government ought at once to have rushed headlong into war. That was not the view of Government; their influence had induced Austria and Prussia to adhere to the treaty of 1852, and that within the last few hours they had declared that when their demands were satisfied they would maintain the succession of the throne and the integrity of Denmark in accordance with that treaty. Looking at the question impartially, he must say the Germans had been guilty of wanton aggression, and that the Danes had not fulfilled their obligations. The action of Austria and Prussia had restrained the smaller Powers from getting up a revolution, and were, so far, more friendly to Denmark. He denied that the Federal Diet had the slightest right to debate who should be Duke of Holstein. With respect to Schleswig, the Danish Government had attempted to incorporate it, but, on the advice of the English Government, had offered to withdraw it, if allowed to do so. He regretted that that offer had not been accepted, and hostilities so uselessly and wantonly provoked. (Cheers.) The policy of seizing a material guarantee was a most dangerous one. They had proposed that by a protocol to be signed in London, the great Powers should guarantee that Denmark should withdraw the common constitution. They were told then that it was too late, that the Danish Parliament might not agree, and then the state of affairs would become too dangerous to be controlled. This occupation was therefore most lamentable, but Austria and Prussia declared that they would abide by the treaty of 1852. And if they did, the danger of the course was greatly modified. He was sorry that the Queen's Speech did not enable the right hon. gentleman to move an amendment.

In the meanwhile I venture to think that the policy we have announced, and which is a policy of peace—(Hear, hear)—of laborious and unremitting endeavour to reconcile differences, to prevent quarrels and collisions between the States of Europe—a policy which, I contend, a real policy, and in accordance with the wishes of the country, will receive the approbation of this House; and, until I hear anything to the contrary, I and my colleagues will rest satisfied that this will be the verdict of the country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. S. FITZGERALD remarked that if by a policy of non-intervention it was meant that whatever might happen abroad, unless the material interests of this country were affected, nothing would induce us to draw the sword, he could understand it, but if that were so they must turn over a new leaf, and not be giving counsel to this Power and menaces to that. The conduct of the Government in the Schleswig-Holstein question was contradictory, vacillating, and dangerous to the peace of Europe.

Mr. GRANT DUFF minutely reviewed the Schleswig-Holstein dispute. He had no doubt that the Duke of Augustenburg—certainly as to Holstein, and probably as to Schleswig—was as thoroughly entitled to rule as any Sovereign in Europe. While he denied that the Danes had any right to sympathy, he had no sympathy to accord to Austria and Prussia, and thought England had enough to do without interference. Sir H. VERNY advocated the cause of the inhabitants of Schleswig; and Mr. HENNESSY made a vigorous appeal on behalf of Poland. It was perfectly well known, he said, that England had been prevented by the Queen from getting into this war. It was generally understood that the Cabinet was divided on this question. There was a minority in favour of war, but it was a powerful minority, and with such powerful influence as the noble viscount could bring to bear it was possible that one day we might find ourselves engaged in war. We had refused to go to war in favour of the people of Poland, but we were on the brink of war in favour of the people of Denmark. Such a policy was discreditable to the Government, and he called on the House to take every possible step to prevent them pursuing a course which would be so disastrous to the country. (Hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, with regard to a "divided Cabinet," he was ready to accept the statement of Lord Palmerston without the addition or subtraction of a single word, and Mr. Gibson was of the same mind with himself. He (Mr. Gladstone) then noticed another rumour referred to by Mr. Hennessy—

He said it was notorious—the whole country knew it; in fact, there was no motive for concealing it—that it was her Majesty who had prevented the Cabinet from going to war. It appears to me far from desirable—indeed, hardly decorous—(Hear, hear)—to introduce into the debates of the House the name of her Majesty, a Sovereign of all who ever sat on the throne who has thoroughly and entirely comprehended her duties as a constitutional monarch. (Hear, hear.) But if that be far from desirable, and not altogether decorous as a general rule, it certainly is additionally unfortunate that a reference of this kind should be made when the statement of the hon. member is founded entirely and absolutely in error. (Hear.) The hon. member's statement was that the Cabinet had advised her Majesty to take steps—

Mr. HENNESSY: The right hon. gentleman misunderstood me altogether. As it is a matter of some importance, I may repeat what I did say, which was this:—I said, it has been whispered abroad, and is notorious, that peace has been secured by the Queen, and then I referred not to a statement, but to a document read in this House in 1851.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I do not quite understand how a document read in this House in 1851 can avail the hon. gentleman in support of a statement made by him in 1864—that the advice of a Cabinet, which would have carried the country into war, had been nullified by the action of the Queen. I do not think the explanation of the hon. gentleman at all mends the matter, but then it shows, I am happy to say, some sense on his part of the inconvenience of the reference he has made.

After some remarks from Lord John Manners, Mr. Peacocke, and Mr. H. Baillie, Sir J. PAKINGTON said he understood the despatch stating that Austria and Prussia would enter into a formal declaration of adherence to the treaty of 1852 was accompanied with conditions which deprived it of all value.

Mr. LAYARD read the despatch, which was as follows:—

Berlin, Jan. 31.

"Monsieur le Comte,—The Government of the King, by basing on the stipulations of 1851-2 the rights which, in concert with Austria, it is proceeding to enforce upon Denmark, has by this very act recognised the principle of the integrity of the Danish monarchy as established by the transactions of 1851-52. The Government of the King, in proceeding to the occupation of Schleswig, does not intend to depart from this principle. If, however, in consequence of complications which may be brought about by the persistence of the Danish Government in its refusal to accomplish its promises of 1852, or of the armed intervention of other Powers in the Dano-German conflict, the King's Government were to find itself compelled to renounce combinations which would no longer offer a result proportionate to the sacrifices which events might impose upon the German Powers, no definite arrangements could be made without the concurrence of the Powers who signed the Treaty of London. (Laughter.) The British Government would then find the King's Government ready to come to an agreement with them as to the definitive arrangement of the Dano-German question. Your Excellency is requested to read and give a copy of this despatch to Earl Russell. Receive, &c., BISMARCK.

Mr. WHITESIDE could not understand how that paper assisted the noble viscount at the head of the Government. On a former occasion the noble viscount made a clear speech on Denmark, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained away. The noble viscount said that if the integrity of the Danish monarchy should be in danger Denmark would be defended. The territory of Denmark was now being bombarded, and that certainly looked like an interference with the Danish kingdom. He should have supposed, but for the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the noble viscount's statement had some meaning, but he was now compelled to hold that it had none.

Mr. KINGLAKE trusted her Majesty's Government would pause before going further in the direction of engaging this country to maintain the course of descent attempted to be established in 1852. If they did cherish any such intentions, our preparations ought to be vast, and, indeed, colossal, for we should have to do with 40,000,000 Germans, our natural allies—(Hear, hear)—while it would be madness to forget that the Emperor of Russia was hanging back, and that the Emperor of the French was biding his time. He hoped and trusted that we would remain at peace, and in that event he ventured further to express a hope that the diplomatic language of the country would be kept in accurate conformity with the peacefulness of our aims and the moderation of our intentions. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

The discussion was continued by Sir M. FARQUHAR and Mr. NEWDEGATE.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at five minutes to twelve o'clock.

NEUTRAL GOODS ON BOARD BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

On Friday, Sir L. FALK asked whether a cargo from a Prussian port consigned to an English merchant on English account would be respected in case of capture, so that it might be reshipped in an English ship. Mr. M. GIBSON assumed that the question of the hon. baronet had reference to the case of a Prussian vessel captured by a Danish schooner with an English cargo on board. He believed that it would be, inasmuch as Denmark acceded to the declaration of Paris, the third article of which set forth that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, were not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

Lord GROSVENOR brought up the report on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Mr. WHITESIDE called attention to the distressed condition of parts of Ireland, and complained that no notice had been taken of that country. He said the result of the distress was that the labouring classes of Ireland were emigrating to America in large bodies, tempted by the allurements offered them by agents of the Federal Government. During the last thirteen months no less than 100,000 fighting men had gone to the United States. All the Government had done had been to supply a system of national education, but the result had been to make them still more discontented with their lot, and to induce them more readily to leave the land of their birth. Considering the deep distress which prevailed, he thought it would only have been a gracious act to have expressed in the Royal Speech the same sympathy for the people of Ireland which was expressed for the suffering artisans of Manchester. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to censure the government to which Ireland had been systematically subjected under the Whigs.

Sir R. PEEL was sorry that the right hon. gentleman had not adopted the advice of Mr. Disraeli, and abstained from introducing the practice of controversy in considering the Address. He denied that 100,000 Irish labourers had emigrated to America in the course of the last thirteen months. During the last twelve months the total emigration had not exceeded 120,000 men, women, and children. The cause of that emigration had nothing to do with political or religious questions, but it was the natural consequence of want of employment. No doubt it was a sad thing to find that men were leaving under false pretences, and were enlisted when they reached America, almost against their will, but he maintained

that it was far better, as a general principle, that these people should leave a country where employment was impossible for them, and go elsewhere where they could obtain it. He also urged that the condition of Ireland was far better now than it had been for the last two or three years, and that there was a fair prospect of still further improvement.

Mr. G. BENTINCK thought the House ought to have some further information from the Government as to their intentions in reference to the armaments of the country. Great improvements were requisite, but before they could be effected we must get rid of the peace party, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his cheese-paring policy, and of the right hon. member for Bucks, who applied the term "bloated" to our already reduced armaments. If the Government decided on entering into a great war in the present state of our army and navy, he believed we should sacrifice the best blood of our country to a sordid policy. With regard to the navy, we had not at this moment a naval force sufficient to enable us to protect our commerce or to guard our shores.

Mr. WHITE complained of the absence of any reference in the Queen's Speech to Parliamentary reform.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland replied to the attack which had been made upon him by Mr. Whiteside, and expressed a strong hope that the prospects for Ireland were brighter than they had been for many years.

Mr. POPE HENNESSY said the people of Ireland had long ceased to possess the slightest confidence in her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. HADFIELD was anxious to obtain some information with regard to the promised royal commission for revising the subscriptions made by the clergy of the Established Church. It was a remarkable thing that after the clergy had been bound by those subscriptions for 200 years the discovery should be made these were unjust and that clergymen ought to be liberated from them. Was it intended to alter the doctrines of the Church of England as well? At present it contained within its body the widest extremes of opinion, and it would be well that the latitude they were in future to enjoy should be defined. Was Bishop Colenso to be allowed to attack the principles of Divine revelation, and still to hold his see? Another interesting question was this,—What was to be done with the starving clergy, of whom, under the head of "Startling Facts," the Clergy Relief Society give such deplorable accounts? One case was mentioned in which the clergyman, from insufficient nourishment, actually fainted in the pulpit. There were fully 5,000 clergymen whose incomes did not exceed 80*l.* a-year, and some whose total revenue did not amount to 50*l.* If they were allowed to throw themselves upon the generosity of their congregations, he was persuaded that their circumstances would be vastly bettered. But the State was the great poisoner of all kinds of religious institutions. He was surprised that there was no passage in the Royal Speech which inspired the hope that the poor clergy were to be relieved from their poverty as well as from subscription; and as to the proposed commission, he should like to know what was its nature, and what was the extent of the relief to be given by it.

(Continued on page 112.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, February 10, 1864.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

RENSBURG, Feb. 9.—Holsteiners who have deserted from the Danish army state:—"The Danes have evacuated Flensburg. The Prussians and Austrians are north of Flensburg. The greater portion of the Danish troops have escaped to Alsens Island. In consequence of the hasty movements of the troops yesterday, many dead were left on the different battle-fields. In the northern part of Flensburg the inhabitants favourable to the Danes erected barricades and fired on the Austrians, who lost in and before the town 1,100 men in killed and wounded."

FLensburg, Feb. 8.—Field-Marshal von Wrangel's headquarters are still here. Prince Frederick Charles is in Glücksburg, and the outposts of the Prussian Guards occupy Bau. No fresh engagement has occurred. Danish prisoners are constantly being brought in here from the north. By order of Field-Marshal von Wrangel the German flags have been removed, but the Schleswig-Holstein colours have not been prohibited.

RENSBURG, Feb. 9 (Noon).—Much heavy artillery passed through this town to Flensburg in the course of the night. It is said that the allies intend to bombard the entrenchments before Düppel, in place of assaulting them by storm.

KIEL, Feb. 9 (5.30 p.m.).—Duke Frederick has received deputations to-day from Schwansen, Ahlefeld, and Tönning.

HAMBURG, Feb. 9 (3.25 p.m.).—Rumours are current here that disturbances of a serious nature have taken place in Copenhagen. No news of an authentic character has been received from the seat of war to-day. According to information received here, the Prussians were engaged with the Danes at Düppel, and had lost 500 men.

HAMBURG, Feb. 9 (7.22 p.m.).—Duke Frederick has been proclaimed in Flensburg. No war news of an authentic character has yet been received here from the scene of action.

AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, FROERUP, Feb. 9 (Morning).—The Austrian artillery is between Froerup and Flensburg. It has been decided to raze the Dannewerk, and the disarmament has already commenced. The Austrians and Prussians have divided the guns captured. The Prussian headquarters are at Flensburg. 614 Danish prisoners, nine of whom are officers, and upwards of 500 men wounded at the engagement of Oversee, have been brought into Schleswig. Colonel the Prince of Wurtemberg is going on favourably. A heavy fall of snow has taken place.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 8 (5.10 p.m.).—After the communication made yesterday by Bishop Monrad, the President of the Council, the following resolution was proposed in both Houses of the Rigsdag:—

The Rigsdag, fully recognising the extreme gravity of the time, expects that the nation will perceive the necessity of upholding tranquillity and order. The people may rely upon the Rigsdag maintaining the honour and independence of the country by all the legal means at its command, and on its calling upon the Government to take all measures for the most energetic defence for this purpose.

This resolution was passed by both Houses, together with a second authorising the preparation of an address to be presented to the King. Advices from Stockholm state that popular demonstrations had taken place in that city in front of the residence of the Danish Ambassador, in favour of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, February 8 (8.58 p.m.).—A report of the War Minister has been published to-day, which says:—"The Danish outposts are now from one and a-half to three miles outside Alsund. (?) No attack has taken place. During the retreat after the engagement near Oversee, the first Copenhagen regiment of infantry made a splendid and heroic bayonet charge upon a battery of sixteen Prussian guns. The regiment was nearly destroyed, but the army was thereby saved." The *Fædrelandet* publishes a telegram from Stockholm, stating that extreme consternation and grief prevailed in that city upon the receipt of the news from Denmark. Large numbers of people collected in the streets.

DRESDEN, February 9.—The *Dresdner Journal* of to-day says that, in a Copenhagen despatch of the 5th inst., Denmark had proposed the assembly of an European Conference, to which the German Federal Diet should be a party, for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—Austria has accepted the proposition of Denmark, that a delay of eight weeks should be allowed to Danish and Austrian ships, with their cargoes, materials of war excepted, to leave the harbours of both countries without molestation; and that during a similar period the mails should be regularly conveyed to and from either country.

At a Council of Ministers, held the day before yesterday, under the presidency of the Emperor, highly important resolutions were adopted, the purport of which is that the London protocol can no longer be considered by Austria as a basis of negotiation between the great Powers.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night the Lord Chamberlain brought up the reply of her Majesty to the Address from the House. It was couched in the usual terms.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY asked whether the Government had obtained any guarantee from Austria and Prussia that they would evacuate Schleswig as soon as the Constitution of November was withdrawn; and further, whether it was held that the Treaty of 1852 was considered binding on the two Powers, although a state of war had been brought about. He entered at some length into the subject, and declared that the Government had allowed it to slide from a European to a mere German question. EARL RUSSELL denied that the Government had done any such thing. They had not received any guarantee from Austria and Prussia that they would evacuate Schleswig when the November Constitution was withdrawn, but they believed that those Powers were bound to do so. They also considered that the state of war did not abrogate the obligations of the Treaty of 1852.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The Earl of DERBY asked for the correspondence with America in respect to the Alexandria. EARL RUSSELL deemed it inexpedient to lay the papers on the table at present. With respect to a despatch from Mr. Seward, which the noble earl (Derby) had on the first night of the session expressed a hope had been answered in a fitting manner, he found that Mr. Adams had received such a despatch, but in the exercise of his discretion had not communicated it to him (Earl Russell).

Some desultory conversation as to the Armstrong and Whitworth guns followed, and the House rose at twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Peacocke, LORD PALMERSTON said the Government had received no account of a revolution at Copenhagen. On the contrary, they had heard that riots which arose from the dissatisfaction felt at the retreat of the army from the Dannewerk, had been put down.

In reply to Mr. Disraeli, LORD PALMERSTON repeated in substance the answer in respect to the Prusso-Austrian occupation of Schleswig which Earl Russell gave to the Earl of Malmesbury in the House of Lords.

MR. LAYARD, in reply to Lord R. Cecil, said he was afraid it would be three weeks before the papers as to Denmark could be laid upon the table. On the motion for adjourning over Ash Wednesday a smart conversation arose on the subject. MR. S. FITZGERALD complained that the correspondence should be so long withheld. MR. LAYARD said the delay arose from the voluminous character of the papers, and the necessity for great accuracy in their printing. He offered to have them published

by instalments. MR. DISRAELI declared the statement to be unsatisfactory. The papers ought to be ready now, or at any rate they should be laid before the House within forty-eight hours. LORD PALMERSTON replied that the right hon. gentleman seemed to have taken a leaf out of the book of Austria and Prussia, who called upon Denmark to revoke a constitution in forty-eight hours. He promised that no time should be lost in getting the papers forward. After some remarks from MR. HENNESSY, the motion for the adjournment over Ash Wednesday was agreed to.

KAGOSIMA.

MR. BUXTON then moved:—

That this House, while only imputing to Admiral Kuper a misconception of the duty imposed on him, deeply regrets the burning of the town of Kagosima, as being contrary to those usages of war which prevail among civilised nations, and to which it is the duty and policy of this country to adhere.

In the course of a long speech, he demanded that the House should clear itself from all complicity of the affair.

MR. AYTOUN seconded the motion, and denounced the conduct of the British merchants in Japan very strongly. He denied that the burning of Kagosima was accidental. MR. LONGFIELD moved the omission from the resolution of the words, "while only imputing to Admiral Kuper a misconception of the duty imposed on him." He contended that the Admiral had simply carried out the instructions given him, and that the blame ought to rest on Earl Russell. SIR J. HAY also deprecated any blame being cast on Admiral Kuper, as did Admiral Walcott. LORD STANLEY condemned the extortionate demands made upon the Tycoon in reparation for the murder—manslaughter Mr. Longfield unadvisedly calls it—of Mr. Richardson; and still more the separate exactions upon the Prince of Satsuma. LORD R. MONTAGU dwelt upon the atrocity of the murder of Mr. Richardson. MR. KINGLAKE accounted for the policy of the Government by a philosophic theory of undesigned development, but criticised it in the pungent phrases always at his command.

MR. LAYARD, after justifying the demands made upon the Japanese Government and Prince Satsuma, said that when the instructions were sent from this country they had not the slightest idea where Prince Satsuma lived; they were informed that his palace could be attacked by the ships, but they did not even know there was a large town there. No sooner had the admiral taken the Japanese steamers than the Japanese batteries opened a tremendous fire of shot and shell upon them. He did not blame the Japanese for that, but he and that House would have blamed our admiral if he had not returned the fire. If he had not done so there would have been a cry throughout Japan that the English fleet had been defeated, and the life of no foreigner would have been safe. He wished to say nothing against the British merchant, but he must say that all our troubles in the East arose from the conduct of British merchants, who seemed to consider that Government had nothing to do but to support them in their preposterous demands. He could not agree to the motion, and if it were pressed should move the previous question.

MR. W. E. FORSTER thought there was abundant proof that the burning of Kagosima was intentional. At the same time he admitted that both Admiral Kuper and Colonel Neale were in a difficult position. He rested the weight of censure upon the carelessly-written despatch under which they acted, and advised Mr. Burton to accept the amendment. The adoption of that course would leave the House to divide between the resolution and the previous question, moved by Mr. Layard. That motion SIR ROUNDELL PALMER supported. MR. WHITESIDE said, the question was whether the Government would practise in their own persons that which they preached to other nations.

LORD PALMERSTON said they were called upon by the motion to express their regret at the conflagration, but they had already done that in the Address to the Crown. The assertion of the resolution that the bombardment of towns was contrary to the usages of war was contrary to historical fact. He lamented that such had been the practice. We had abstained from it; we did so in the case of Odessa. He thought his hon. friend might be satisfied with the tone of the debate, and that he should not press the motion to a division.

MR. BUXTON said he would withdraw his motion, but there being loud cries of "No" from the opposition.

LORD PALMERSTON moved the previous question, and on a division, the previous question—that the motion be now put—was negatived by 164 to 85. The motion was consequently not put.

After some other business the House adjourned at ten minutes past one o'clock until Thursday.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales will hold levées on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, March 2, and on Saturday, March 12.

ELECTIONS.—Two of the vacant seats in Parliament were filled yesterday. New members were elected for Tewkesbury and Durham. In both cases their return was unopposed. At Tewkesbury Mr. J. R. Yorke, a Conservative, succeeds Mr. Lygon, who has been elected for West Worcestershire. For Durham, Mr. Henderson, a gentleman with strong local influence and a Liberal, succeeds the late Sir William Atherton.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Only a moderate supply of home-grown wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market. The demand, however, was by no means active; nevertheless, a fair clearance was effected, at Monday's currency. With foreign wheat the market was moderately supplied. In most descriptions a fair average business was transacted, and prices ruled firm. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, at late rates. There was a fair show of barley on the stands. Malt quotations sold steadily, at full prices, and the value of grinding and distilling qualities was supported. Malt changed hands to a limited extent, at late rates. Although the supply of oats on sale was very moderate, the demand was by no means active, at previous quotations. In beans and peas, a fair business was transacted, and prices ruled firm. The flour trade was steady, at full quotations.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	470	1,200	3,260	3,500	390
Irish	—	—	—	1,900	—
Foreign	4,090	1,860	—	5,570	—
					600 a/s.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“A native of an island in the West, but not necessarily an Occidental Barbarian,” will, we trust, receive our most cordial thanks for his letter. We regret that we cannot make up our minds to insert it in the columns of this paper. First, because it is unusual to publish an abstract of what was given to the world in *extenso* several years ago, except when it is specially pertinent to some present practical issue. Secondly, because during the Parliamentary Session we find it difficult to secure space for correspondence even on passing and urgent topics; and thirdly, because his letter would inevitably lead to a hot controversy which would prove inconvenient during the busiest season of the year. We shall be happy, however, to deviate from our ordinary rule, and return his communication if he thinks fit to send for it to this office.

“A Disciple of Jesus,” “M. B.,” and “William Hann,” are also declined chiefly for want of available space. We request all our correspondents to observe brevity during the Session, and, at all times, to write only on one side of each leaf.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1864

SUMMARY.

WITHIN one week the military force of a European monarchy has been routed, disorganised, and all but destroyed, and the separate existence of that State placed in jeopardy, without so much as a declaration of war by the assailants. The successful resistance of the Danes at the outset to the Prussians and Austrians at Missunde and Bustorf availed but little. The Schlei was eventually crossed by the Prussians, Missunde, the key of the Dannewerk, captured, and retreat or destruction was the alternative of the small Danish army. General Meza, acting like a wise commander, hastily evacuated his strong but untenable line of defences, and hurried northward, closely pursued by the German troops, upon whom he seems to have occasionally turned and inflicted much loss. The greater portion of what remains of the gallant Danish army is now safe for a time on the island of Alsen, a broad channel checking further pursuit.

On the unexpected news of the surrender of their celebrated Dannewerk, the population of Copenhagen gave expression to their indignation in tumult and riot not easily suppressed. The King and his Ministers have had great difficulty in pacifying their anger, but the reports of a revolution and the deposition and flight of the hapless Sovereign appear to be groundless. But General Meza has been cashiered, and the *Rigsdag* has assured the people that the honour and independence of Denmark will be sustained.

While the Prussian and Austrian generals are ruthlessly crushing Danish resistance in Schleswig, the German population are allowed without check to proclaim Prince Frederick as their Duke. At Berlin it is semi-officially announced that a state of war abrogates all treaties, and at Vienna that the London Treaty can no longer be considered as a basis of negotiation between the Great Powers. Our Government, according to the statements made in both Houses of Parliament last night, join issue on these claims of the German Powers, maintain that the Courts of Berlin and Vienna are still bound by the treaty of 1852, and that the question of the final disposal of Schleswig is an international question. The ultimate issue is patent—the conquerors of Schleswig will dispose of it as they please, England, and possibly the other parties to the Treaty of London, protesting but not interfering. As the *Times* remarks, “This country has no such interests involved as should induce it to abandon its peaceful attitude. The Germans judge rightly

when they say that a transfer of a continental province from one Power to another is not a matter which can draw England from its neutrality; and though the precedent may be important, we admit that the change, by force, of European frontiers to the settlement of which England was a party does not impose upon us the duty of siding with the invaded Power, but leaves us free to consult our own interests.”

There has again been a break-down in the Alexandra case—the judges sitting in error having decided by a majority that they have no jurisdiction, but permitting an appeal to the House of Lords. The Confederate gunboat will thus be further detained for weeks, if not months to come. But the opportunity of obtaining a decision on the merits in this important case, owing to the blundering in the Court of Exchequer, seems now to be lost, while any proposal to strengthen the law would no doubt meet with strong opposition in Parliament.

The tide of pauperism in Lancashire has again begun to ebb, Mr. Farnall being able to announce a decrease of nearly three thousand persons in the list of the recipients of relief during the past week. Lord Derby, in his speech on the Address, spoke hopefully of the future of the cotton trade. From the beginning of May it is hoped that there will be a regular supply for five days in the week, and many new and gigantic mills are being erected in anticipation of the “good time coming,” which we wish were nearer at hand.

General Berg seems at last to have got the clue to the National Government at Warsaw, and has, in consequence of information received, arrested more than a thousand citizens, and obtained possession of the archives of this wonderful secret organisation. If the report be true, the insurrection will probably soon expire.

Though there is no military news from America, the social revolution in the Southern States does not stand still. In Louisiana, General Banks is organising a State Government on a free-soil basis, and expects to obtain sufficient adhesions to send members to Congress. A very numerous convention from twenty-seven counties of Arkansas has been held at Little Rock, and has resolved almost unanimously to submit to the Legislature a proposal to prohibit slavery and elect delegates to the Washington Congress. A mass meeting at Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, has passed resolutions denouncing slavery as an evil in itself, and as the cause of the rebellion, and advising the reorganisation of the State Government by a convention, composed of delegates pledged to immediate and universal emancipation. And the Legislature of Maryland has endorsed the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidential chair. Abundant extracts have been published from Southern journals, referring to the privations and despondency of the Confederates, the inadequate supplies of money and clothing, and the panic created by the conscription which is sweeping old and young into the army, and driving refugees into the North. “Everything is at stake,” says the *Richmond Sentinel*, referring to the spring campaign. The *Richmond Whig* also says:—“We have an army poorly clad, scantily fed, indifferently equipped, badly mounted, with insufficient trains, and with barely enough ammunition. To remedy the evil, we are going to double, and if possible quadruple, the number of men and horses, taking away every efficient master from the agricultural districts, and leave the labourers on whom both men and horses depend for existence, a prey to natural idleness, and with every inducement to revolt. If this be not judicial madness, the history of desperate measures adopted by feeble and affrighted councils does not present an example.”

The telegraph from the East has flashed brief but important news from Japan and New Zealand. Prince Satsuma has paid the indemnity demanded by the British representative, and made “certain concessions.” The insurgent natives in New Zealand have sustained “a great defeat,” though with heavy loss to the assailants. General Cameron has driven them from their strong position at Rangiriri, on the banks of the Waikato, and taken nearly two hundred prisoners, including most of the chiefs. The last-named incident will, it is hoped, lead to an early cessation of the war.

AMENDMENT OF THE REPRESENTATION.

We suspect that few of our readers were sanguine enough to anticipate an announcement in the Queen's Speech of a new Reform Bill. If any of them were, they were, of course, grievously disappointed, unless they still cling to the hope that among the “various measures of public usefulness” to which Parliament was told that their attention would be invited, one for remedying the defects and abuses of our representative

system was modestly included. For ourselves, we cherished no such expectation. We believed that the First Lord of the Treasury was far too absorbed in watching and endeavouring to control the progress of the Dano-German dispute, and in preventing, even at the risk of embroiling England in war, his diplomatic handiwork, the London Treaty of 1852, from being torn to tatters by German resentment, to allow of his giving the least thought to a domestic question in which he is known to take so little interest. It is perhaps pardonable in the noble lord, if he had chalked out for the Government a warlike programme, that he should have forgotten the pledge of a more pacific tenor which he gave to the public on the resumption of his office. If it was really his opinion that this country would be at war with Germany during the Session, and that the chief business to be transacted would relate to iron-clads and blockades, rifled ordnance and fortifications, increased armaments and taxation, it is not surprising that he should treat with an indifference amounting to scorn any question relating to votes at elections. But, inasmuch as not every one in the Cabinet is so ready as he to face a tremendous catastrophe for the sake of making good a treaty already rendered impotent by events, he will perhaps be at a loss what to do with the House of Commons for six long months, and it is charitable in his supporters to lay before the House, on their own responsibility, a few measures which ought to have been initiated by the Premier himself.

We do not say this in disparagement of the notices put on the books of the House by Mr. Locke King and Mr. Edward Baines—the one to reduce the occupation franchise in counties to 10%, and the other the franchise in boroughs to 6% annual value. On the contrary, we have selected these notices for present observation, that we may, if possible, stimulate our readers to give them a readier and more substantial support than they are likely to receive, we fear, from the hands of the Liberal leader. Certainly, in the absence of a Ministerial measure for the amendment of the representation, no two members are better entitled and qualified to take the conduct of the question than the two gentlemen whose names we have mentioned. Each of them has proved his ability and his sincerity by former service. To each the country holds itself greatly indebted, and, in stepping forward at the present moment, to rescue from absolute neglect questions of importance which were once under the patronage of the Cabinet, each is increasing his claim upon his fellow-countrymen for confidence, support, and gratitude. It required no slight moral courage in private members, to uplift the flag of Reform after it had been trailed through the dirt by those who should have carried it to victory—and we heartily wish that the circumstances under which it has been done may conspire to render the act a more successful one than is commonly expected.

We agree with Mr. Baines, and we think we have said so before, that, regard being had to the tone of public feeling, it is wiser to attempt moderate and simple changes of the representative system than to thrust upon public notice a grand and comprehensive measure of reform. We think that he and his hon. colleague do wisely to limit their efforts exclusively to the franchise. We are not over sanguine as to the amount of support they will receive from the classes to which they seek to extend the privilege of political power—but of one thing we are thoroughly convinced, that nothing is more necessary, as a means of securing it, than such a simplification of the conditions which are to give the vote as will let every man see at a glance whether or not the Bill will include him. If there is any want of clearness as to where the line is drawn—if working men are left in doubt whether they are to be on the one side of it or on the other—if they are obliged to calculate what will be the effect on their claim of rates and taxes paid by their landlords—they will not give the matter that prompt and eager attention which is so desirable. If an annual rental of 6% be paid to the landlord for the house in which the tenant resides, let that be the ground of a legal claim to vote, irrespectively of the public charges, or of the person who pays them. Otherwise, not one man in ten whom the Bill will enfranchise, will know for a certainty that he is to derive benefit from it. He might find out by inquiry perhaps—he may intend to make that inquiry—but what is wanted is that the Bill itself should supply at first sight the necessary information—for there are but few men, especially of the class to which the measure is meant to apply, who will excite themselves in prospect of a doubtful advantage.

Whether this will be the last Session of the present Parliament remains to be seen. It is so far likely to become so, that members will naturally have before their eyes the probability of an early meeting with their constituents, to whom they will owe some account of the mode in which

they have redeemed their Reform pledges. We are afraid that petitions will not be sent up in sufficient numbers to make a deep impression upon the House. But we hope the hon. members will be backed in their arduous enterprise by a goodly number of public meetings. Above all, we earnestly trust that constituents everywhere will make it their duty to communicate with their representatives, and not allow them to fall into the easy belief that their attendance and vote, when the question is before the House, will be viewed with indifference. A little earnestness on the part of Reformers outside the walls of Parliament will go a great way just now, and it will be a sad matter of reproach to them if they fail to display it. There is, of course, but little hope that either of the Bills will become law this Session—but if, which is not impossible, they should receive an affirmative vote from the whole, or even the greater part, of the Liberal party, the question will have been placed in a favourable position for the next General Election, and the country will be spared the ignominy of being called a second time to determine a merely nominal question, by declaring whether they prefer Lord Palmerston to Earl Derby.

INTERNATIONAL SENTIMENTALITY.

NAPOLEON III. said of France, that she is the only nation willing "to go to war for an idea." If a certain class of Englishmen could have their way, England, always unwilling to risk much for "an idea," would coolly march to ruin at the bidding of some sentimental feeling. It is not the populace, nor the aristocracy, in whom this tendency displays itself most conspicuously—it is rather the somewhat numerous class of *insouciant* and *dilletante* politicians, who kill time at West-end clubs. And it is curious to note how singularly capricious even they are in giving to their sentimentalism the force of obligation. Like Sterne, who could act the part of a brute to his own relatives, while he wept over a dead ass, so they who overflow with maudering sentiment at the sight of a wrong committed by some European Power, and insist upon the duty of the nation to fling prudence to the winds and make a rush at the wrong-doer, care little about the evils endured by many of their fellow-countrymen at home, and are not stirred in the least by the perpetration of a far worse outrage in the name and by the authority of their own Government upon some Eastern race. Let but a shot be fired in Europe, and the reverberation of it through all the haunts of political gossip is sure to wake up a feeling of international sentimentality prompting England to take part in the strife. The most chivalric, the most exalted, the most Quixotic notions of duty are preached by the self-same lips that scoff at moral obligations when applied to home affairs, and men who make sport of the canons of justice in reference to their own national misdeeds, become supernaturally sensitive to their force in reference to the misdeeds of other nations.

Already, we observe, there is a strong disposition in some quarters to urge England into a war with Germany in aid of Denmark. How is it possible, it is asked, for a powerful nation like ourselves to stand by and witness the spoliation of a gallant little country like Denmark by the combined might of Prussia and Austria? Is there one law of right for individuals and another for nations? Where is the man among us who, if he witnessed the infliction of gross tyranny by a strong bully upon a comparatively helpless child, would not be moved to interpose on behalf of the weak, without staying to calculate whether he should himself come to grief? Would not any nice forecast, in presence of a flagrant outrage, as to how far his interference might damage his own interests, argue the most despicable selfishness, and a disgraceful abnegation of the duties that every man owes to his suffering fellow? And can England, one of the family of European nations, be base enough to hold her hand whilst little Denmark is being robbed and maltreated by the two German Powers? This is the sort of appeal which is being made to the English people—and it is one which will require all their strong common sense to withstand. Let us examine it a little.

Analogies are extremely unsafe guides to moral obligation. In one sense it is true that the law of right to individuals must be the law of right to nations. Sincerity, truthfulness, justice, kindness, are as binding upon organised communities as upon individual persons. There is but one authoritative standard of morality. But it is not true that the relations of one organised community to another, nor that the duties arising out of them, are identically the same as in the case of individuals. And it is far less true that the Government of any such community stands in the same relation to other Governments, as

one person does to another. That which is generosity in an individual may, in a Government, which but very imperfectly expresses the unity and totality of a people, be intolerable injustice. A man may sink all consideration for himself in his desire to assist another, where he alone suffers the inconveniences and privations resulting from his disinterestedness—but a nation, acting through its organ, the Government, may not. For a nation has only a *quasi* unity. It is composed of many classes, of which the ignorant, the destitute, the hard-working, the struggling, constitute by far the largest—and the policy which would certainly involve them in greater hardship, deeper demoralisation, and more prolonged social abasement, and to which it is impossible for them to give an intelligent and appreciative consent, however grateful it may be to another nation, is not a generous but an unjust policy. It is a fine thing to be disinterested at other folks' expense.

But analogies, as we have said, are unsafe guides. Let us look at the bare facts. Our Government is urged in the name of international righteousness, and unselfish nobility of feeling, to go to war with Germany on behalf of the Danes. Well, now, putting aside all sentiment, what does that mean? What real good are the Danes to get from our interference, and at what probable cost to ourselves and to Europe? Suppose the cannon, the rifle, and the sword to have done their murderous work, and the demands now being made upon Denmark by Austria and Prussia to have been, with our assistance, successfully resisted—what will be the net result, in positive advantage, to the Danish people? Their national pride will, no doubt, have been gratified, and they will have secured to themselves the inconceivable pleasure of doing as they will in the Duchy of Schleswig, where, hitherto, it has been their practice to worry that moiety of the population whose tongue and sympathies are German, by appointing over them Danish officials, giving them Danish schoolmasters, and providing them with Danish clergymen. Their right to do this, although they had pledged their troth to Austria and Prussia that they would not do it—their right to do this without being subject to the dictation of any foreign Power, is the question now in dispute. There is no doubt that they have themselves played the tyrant in a small way towards the Germans in their power, and they are now in the hands of bigger tyrants, who will not see their own relations oppressed. They are suffering the penalty of their own national intolerance, and of their obstinate evasion of their own promises. We by no means justify the *swart* severity of Austria and Prussia—but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the real practical upshot of the interference which is recommended would be simply to place back under Danish rule a number of Germans who utterly loathe it.

But it is pretended that Denmark, having acted upon the advice we have pressed upon her, and having thus surrendered an advantageous position, has a strong moral claim upon us for our assistance. No doubt, in the assumed interests of European peace, our statesmen have tendered to Denmark unpalatable counsels, and truth compels us to add that they have been acted upon as far as possible. But what one thing have they urged Denmark to do with a view to preserve the peace which she was not already bound to do in fulfilment of her own engagements? Can we never employ our moral influence without impliedly giving a pledge that, where it is yielded to, we will use force, if necessary? The plea is ridiculous.

There is, however, the other side of the question to be looked at. Generosity, as well as charity, begins at home. By plunging into war with Germany, we cannot, from the nature of the case, add much to the well-being of the Danish people—but we can inflict grievous burdens upon multitudes of our own who have a much stronger claim upon our sympathy. "It is not lawful to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs." Besides, we are not constituted sole arbiters of right and wrong in Europe. We condemned the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and are ready enough to blame the Emperor Napoleon of France, for arrogantly assuming the responsibilities of a kind of earthly Providence. It is not given to us to punish all wrong-doing by the other Powers of Europe. Our own hands are not particularly clean, as recent events in China and Japan testify. Suppose France had felt it to be her duty to call us to account for the bombardment of Kagosima, on the ground that she could not witness such an infraction of international morality without feeling herself compelled to execute judgment on the crime—should we have recognised the force of that assumed obligation? We are obliged to witness many deeds of which we disapprove, and to content ourselves with protesting against them. Let us show the value we attach to international justice by carefully exemplifying it in our own conduct, and in using

all our influence to deter other Powers from making light of it. But, in the name of modesty as well as common sense, let us get rid of the inflated notion that it is our business to call the nations of Europe to our tribunal, and to award to each of them their meed of support or punishment.

It happens, in the present instance, that the dictates of policy coincide with the suggestions of forbearance. Have those who call upon us to go to war paused to take a survey of our position? We are without a single continental ally. France will not join us. Russia holds aloof. Our military force is insignificant compared with the combined armies of Austria and Prussia. We might blockade the German ports, and injure our own trade—we might encourage Italy to strike for Venetia, and Hungary to rise for independence. We might upheave the foundations on which the European system rests. But could we control the powers of disturbance we should thus let loose? The risk is awful. The object of incurring it is trivial in comparison. And, after all, punishment will probably overtake both Prussia and Austria more legitimately and effectually without, than by means of, our armed intervention. They are inviting retaliation. They are themselves loosening the cords which hold their respective dominions together. They are indulging ravenous Revolution with a taste of blood. Leave them to their retribution. Their turn will come to be in the gripe of a stronger will than their own. We need not snatch the sword. Let us wait awhile and we shall witness the judgment.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

UNDER this heading we propose briefly to advert to the salient features of the debates, and important incidents of the Session, without pretending to give anything like a connected summary of the Parliamentary proceedings of the week.

Even in the dullest of times the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne is interesting. It supplies a key to the past, and a guide for the future. It clears up much that has been shrouded in obscurity, and exaggerated by imperfect information, during the recess, furnishes the official interpretation of important events, and helps us to reconnoitre the respective positions of the two traditional parties in the State, and to form a rough estimate of the course of legislation. But the Queen's Speech, and the explanations to follow, were this year anticipated with feverish anxiety. A war having suddenly broken out in Northern Europe, all the world, on the continent as well as in the British Isles, wanted to know whether England was likely to be drawn into the deadly strife. On Friday morning doubt was removed, and apprehension allayed. The public was too much relieved by the announcement that "Her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interests of peace," to be overcome by the novelty of the situation, and the change of parts in the actors on the political stage. Thursday night was a night of surprises. To find Lord Palmerston claiming the support of the House of Commons on the ground that "the policy of her Majesty's Government is a policy of peace,"—pacific Mr. Gladstone able to accept the Premier's statement "without the addition or subtraction of a single word,"—Lord Grey rejoicing in our preparedness for war while denouncing our distant warlike expeditions,—an Opposition, kept out of office by reason of their foreign policy, charging successfully into the enemy's camp with that very weapon as the instrument of attack—was an unexpected sensation. Great as has been the satisfaction at the pacific declarations of Her Majesty's Ministers, it is universally felt that they are in a false position. Their present professions are not in accordance with their previous acts. And though Earl Russell declares that he has never led Denmark to expect material assistance from England, Earl Grey may be excused for thinking that, looking at the course of our diplomacy, it ought not to have been withheld.

The Royal Speech and the succeeding debates had this same characteristic, that they scarcely took cognisance of domestic affairs except in stereotyped phrases. It is as though the policy of the Session had been moulded in the full belief that war would absorb the nation's attention, and that a change of counsels had come too late for an alteration in the domestic programme. Those who were sanguine enough to expect some bold measures of reform, Parliamentary or social, have discovered their mistake. Mr. Disraeli said, with some truth, that with nothing but Under-Secretaries in the Commons, that House might repudiate all responsibility for the foreign policy of the Government. He might also have pointed out that with the exception of proposals so modest as to be lumped together as "various

measures of public usefulness," the initiative of legislation is falling into the hands of private members. Even the appointment of a Royal Commission on clerical subscription relegates a troublesome question to a future Session. It is unofficial members who propose to deal with Parliamentary Reform, the Irish Church, Church-rates, and the Law of Settlement, while the responsible Ministers of the Crown can find no more important pegs for legislation than little schemes for simplifying the collection of taxes, relaxing the malt duties in certain exceptional cases, amending the law as to insane prisoners, modifying the system of penal servitude, and extending to Ireland the facilities of county courts. If there is to be a dissolution this year, will "Rest and be thankful!" be the inspiring programme with which Lord Palmerston will go to the country?

Never during the last few Sessions have the attacks of the Opposition on the foreign policy of the Government awakened so great an echo out of doors as in that now opened. When Lord Derby described it as being summed up "in two homely but expressive words—'meddle and muddle,'" he made good his description by a smart review of the events of the past year, during which England had gained no tangible result but isolation, and as the result of which, as Mr. Disraeli showed, the Government, instead of being able to assure Parliament that "Her Majesty has received from all foreign Powers expressions of amity and goodwill," were obliged to confess that "the state of affairs on the continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to Her Majesty." No blame attaches to Ministers that they could not control events. But their ambitious and meddling policy is founded on the assumption that they can direct the affairs of other nations. Aspiring to be arbiters, they have become muddlers. And if their aims are moderate, and their intentions peaceable, their diplomatic language has not, as Mr. Kinglake says, corresponded with their modest designs.

In point of dignity, force, and ease, the Earl of Derby's philippic against our Foreign Office in the Lords, was greatly superior to that of his lieutenant in the Commons. Between the party attacks, his lordship spoke with an impressiveness, especially in his warnings to Austria, which is always lacking in Mr. Disraeli's oratory. Perhaps his good-humoured comparison of Earl Russell to Snug the Joiner will be as well remembered as his description of his lordship's foreign policy. "You make no pretence to challenge approval for your domestic policy—for you have none. It is on the superiority of your foreign policy you claim public confidence," says Lord Derby. "We arraign you for your foreign policy," says Mr. Disraeli, with a boldness from which he has hitherto shrunk, "and are ready to join issue with you on your chosen ground, on the first fitting occasion." We suppose that ere long—when the requisite papers are forthcoming—this promise will be redeemed. It would be curious to see the engineer hoist with his own petard, and one of the most salutary lessons to statesmen, present and to come, that a Government which had recklessly and dishonourably surrendered its vantage-ground in ostensibly representing the reforming spirit of the nation, should be broken up because it had at last muddled our external relations—the sole remaining ground of its claim to support—into a state of "utter confusion."

Both Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston were, however, as prompt to defend their foreign policy as though no such crisis were possible. The former showed that he had been scrupulously conscientious in his efforts to preserve the peace—and certainly, though he meddled too much in the Polish difficulty, he took the earliest opportunity last Session of publicly stating that the struggling nationality must expect no material help from England. Curtly meeting his assailant with the remark that he had drawn upon his memory for his wit, and upon his imagination for his facts, the Foreign Minister entered upon a history of the Dano-German quarrel, and supplied some important additions to the heavy indictment against the two German Powers, such as the summary rejection of the proposal that the other parties to the Treaty of 1852 should guarantee the abrogation of the November Constitution, provided the occupation of Schleswig were delayed. Lord Palmerston's rejoinder to Mr. Disraeli was more lively, specious, and circumspet. He made the most of his opponent's remark that the Imperial Congress scheme was only an "adroit manœuvre," and replied to the challenge, "What is your policy?" by saying that it was a "laborious and unremitting endeavour to reconcile differences, to prevent quarrels and collisions between the States of Europe"—with what results his antagonists have described and events have shown.

The subsequent speeches on the Address in the Commons are not unworthy of attention, as

fairly indicating the general drift of opinion. One member after another on distinct grounds objected to any course of action which would lead this country to the verge of war—so that, on the whole, the debate on the Address has greatly strengthened the Government in their resolution—whether or not recently adopted—to avoid all entanglements in the Danish quarrel.

It seems somewhat incongruous that on an occasion when the affairs of the British nation are generally passed under review, the Parliament should be so absorbed in the fortunes of a third-rate European State, as to have not a thought to bestow upon the peculiar and distressed condition of Ireland, which is after all one fourth part of the United Kingdom. Both Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli seized hold of this gratuitous omission in the Queen's Speech, and Mr. Whiteside, when the Report was brought up on Friday, described in forcible and lively terms the gradual decline of Irish agriculture, and the alarming exodus of her labouring population. It is true that legislation cannot provide an effectual remedy for the ills which generations of misgovernment have brought upon Ireland, but social circumstances that lead to the emigration by thousands of the population, are surely worthy of inquiry; and the Irish would be none the worse if a little of that sympathy which their fellow-countrymen shower upon foreign countries were expended upon themselves. The day is probably not far distant when the adverse votes of the Irish members will make Lord Palmerston regret the alight which, in his "laborious and unremitting" endeavours as the Head Pacifier of Europe, he has offered to a country which keenly feels the neglect of the Imperial Government.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 109.)

Sir G. GREY could relieve the apprehensions which seemed to be entertained by the hon. gentleman as to the object of the proposed commission. He had assumed that that object was to allow the clergy to teach any doctrines in which they might believe, no matter how much they differed from the doctrines of the Church of England. Now that would be totally opposed to the intentions of the commission. The terms of the royal warrant, which would be before the House in a few days, recognised subscription as the principle upon which the commission was to inquire, and the continued existence of such a subscription as would secure agreement in the doctrines of the Church, and in the due performance of its ritual. But, in accordance with the opinions generally expressed by this House last session, it was proposed to revise the various forms of declaration and subscription now required, some by the Canons of the Church, some by various Acts of Parliament, differing in their terms, and, therefore, implying doubt and uncertainty, and liable to different interpretations, with a view to secure the declared agreement of the clergy with the doctrines of the Church, while at the same time the subscription of the clergy was made as little burdensome and as unambiguous as possible. (Hear.) It would be most injurious to the interests of the Church that subscription should be abolished, and that clergymen should retain their preferments in the Church while holding tenets utterly opposed to the teachings of the Church. He was glad that the hon. gentleman regarded the endowments of the poorer clergy as inadequate, and would support a proposal for increasing those endowments. (Mr. Hafield: Not the endowments.) And a report would shortly be laid before Parliament by the Ecclesiastical Commission, showing that out of the funds received by them owing to the new distribution of ecclesiastical revenues, they had been able to increase the endowment of a great many of the small livings to an amount which, though not large, would certainly remove much of the scandal which had arisen in the Church of England on this point. (Hear.)

After observations from Mr. W. E. DUNCOMBE, the Address as proposed was agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter to nine o'clock.

On Monday a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Brighton, in the room of Mr. Coningham.

Mr. WARNER gave notice that, on Monday next, he should call attention to the operation of the Law of Settlement.

THE CAPTURE OF SOOCHOW.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER called attention to the capture of Soochow in China by the Imperialists, aided by her Majesty's officers. He asked whether the town thus taken was given over to pillage and massacre, contrary to the pledge of the British officer in command, and if so, whether the Government intended to withdraw its aid from the Chinese Government?

Mr. LAYARD said the Government had received information of the massacre, but nothing as to the details. Orders had been given to institute an inquiry, and he hoped in a short time to be able to state the results.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Lord ROBERT CEIL asked what steps the Government had taken with respect to the proclamation of the Duke of Augustenburg in Schleswig, under the protection of the Prussian troops; and also whether it was true that the Prussian Government had inti-

mated that the outbreak of war in Holstein had put an end to the Treaty of 1852?

Lord PALMERSTON said that her Majesty's Government had remonstrated with the Governments of Austria and Prussia, on the steps taken in Schleswig and Holstein to proclaim, under the protection of Prussian troops, the Duke of Augustenburg, such a proceeding being contrary to good faith and the admission that they were bound, under the Treaty of 1852, to acknowledge the King of Denmark as sovereign over all the dominions of the late King. The Prussian Government replied that it disapproved of the proceedings in Schleswig, and orders should be sent to put a stop to them, but Holstein was occupied by the troops of the Diet, over which it had no control. With respect to the other question, the Prussian Government had made a positive declaration that it would respect the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The despatch read by Earl Russell the other night was not very clear, but its conclusion was that whatever contingencies might arise the Great Powers should be consulted with respect to them. It was stated in Berlin that if resistance led to a war it would put an end to treaties. He replied that it was a most preposterous doctrine that any Power having an inconvenient treaty with a weak Power had only to provoke a war to put an end to it. That was a doctrine which no Power having regard to good faith would pretend to maintain. Since the commencement of hostilities the Prussian Government had informed her Majesty's Government that it would adhere to the Treaty of 1852, and respect the integrity of the Danish monarchy.

RUMOUR OF REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. BENTINCK said that he heard that the army was to be reduced, and especially the artillery. He protested against such a policy in the present state of Europe, and asked if the noble lord at the head of the Government personally approved of it?

Lord PALMERSTON said that, although there might be some reduction in the charges connected with the army and navy, there would be no reduction of our military force this year, except such as was rendered possible by the change in reference to the Ionian Islands. With respect to our taking part in the Danish war, he declined to prophesy about the future.

The future is a closed book, and those who attempt to read it very often find themselves mistaken in their interpretation. But I am quite persuaded that if, under any circumstances, it should be the opinion of the Government, supported by Parliament and the country, that any great effort should be made, either military or naval, the resources of the country and the spirit of the country will never be found unequal to the occasion. (Cheers.) And, therefore, the hon. gentleman may rest confident that, whatever future circumstances may require, the country will be always able to find the means of answering those requirements. But I must decline stating what the course of her Majesty's Government will be with regard to events which have not yet happened. We are perfectly free, and shall remain so, but, of course, it will be the duty of the responsible advisers of the Crown to form an opinion upon matters when they arise, and not before they arise. (Hear, hear.)

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

In committee of the whole House, Sir C. WOOD moved a resolution on which to found a bill continuing to Sir John Lawrence his pension, although he had been appointed Viceroy of India. The resolution was agreed to.

MALT FOR CATTLE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a bill to make free of duty malt intended to be used for feeding cattle. The malt so to be used must be made in a separate kiln and mixed with linseed. The act would, as an experiment, be in force for two years from the end of the next session of Parliament. Sir FITZROY KELLY congratulated the country on the first measure which had been brought in for the benefit of agriculture during the last thirty years.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law as to the collection of the land-tax, the assessed taxes, and the income-tax. He does not propose to meddle with the commissioners, nor at present with the assessors. But in regard to the collectors he wishes to effect a change. The Board of Inland Revenue is to be empowered to announce to the boards of commissioners of any county that it intends to take the collection of the taxes into its own hands. If not more than one-third of the boards of commissioners object the Board of Inland Revenue will take the collection. If, however, more than one-third object, the collection will remain as at present. After some discussion, leave was given to introduce the bill.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

Sir GEORGE GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law in regard to the confinement of criminal lunatics. He entered at length into a statement of the whole of the proceedings in the case of Townley, and vindicated what had been done by himself. The alterations he proposes to make in the law will prevent the mere agent of a prisoner from obtaining a certificate of his insanity. The visiting justices alone can move in the matter, and the examination directed by them must be conducted by properly qualified medical men. In cases where a certificate of insanity is given, the Home Secretary will have power to order a further examination before he admits the insanity of the prisoner. An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Macdonogh, Mr. Locke, Sir G. Bowyer, Sir B. Leighton, Mr. Bright, Sir J. Pakington, and others took part.

Mr. BRIGHT said that Mr. Macdonogh seemed very unhappy that Townley should have escaped capital

punishment. Now he (Mr. Bright), even if he had been in favour of capital punishment, which he was not, would have been glad that, as long as there were doubts, if even a guilty person escaped death. The explanations of the Home Secretary must be satisfactory to everyone, and there was no person in his position who would have acted differently. It was unfortunate that the other case alluded to had happened. The two cases ought to be isolated. He believed during an experience of twenty years that every Home Secretary had acted impartially, without the slightest regard to the rich or the poor. The poor had not the means to employ able advice and bring down scientific men from London, and so far there must always be a difference between the rich and the poor. It was much better now that executions are delayed some time after sentence; but, as long as there was capital punishment—the remains of the savagery and barbarity of old times—this terrible injustice must remain. He did not know that anyone had acted more fairly than the Secretary of State; but capital punishment was a violation of the common sense and feelings of the times, and he was astonished that the Secretary of State had not come down and proposed to abolish it, for he was as certain as he was of anything that the abolition of capital punishment would not lead to any increase in the crime of murder.

Sir J. PAKINGTON cordially approved of the steps taken by the Secretary of State in bringing the whole question before Parliament. Still he could not understand on what principle of justice Townley had not been ultimately executed, especially after the creditable firmness which had been shown by the right hon. gentleman in the case of Wright.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

CONVEYANCING.

Mr. O'HAGAN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to conveyancing, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in equity practising in Ireland.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved for a select committee to inquire into the best method of dealing with the railway schemes proposed for the metropolis. The committee to consist of Mr. Milner Gibson, Lord Stanley, Mr. Massey, Colonel Wilson Patten, and Mr. Herbert, and that a message be sent to the other House requesting them to appoint an equal number of lords to act with this committee in drawing up a joint report.

After some discussion, in which the motion was rather unfavourably criticised, it was eventually agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

EVACUATION OF THE DANNEWERK AND DEFEAT OF THE DANES.

On Saturday evening the first rumours of reverses to the Danes reached this country, and on Monday morning a multitude of disjointed telegrams revealed the serious nature of their misfortunes. The following from the *Daily News* of Monday supplies something like a connected and intelligible narrative of the events of this short campaign:—"The Danish line of defence, including the waters of the Schlei and the Treene, which complete their system of works on either side, is twenty-five miles in length, the purely land defences which connect these waters constituting at least half of the entire line. These central land defences include the famous Dannewerk and the forts connecting it with the town of Schleswig, and this line alone, exclusive of the works beyond Schleswig towards Missunde, is twelve miles and a half long. At the lowest computation it would require at least fifty thousand troops to man these extensive works, while the Danish Commander had probably, at the outside, not much above half this number at his disposal. On the other hand, the number of German troops despatched to Schleswig is estimated at between seventy and eighty thousand. Under these circumstances it is sufficiently clear that if the Danes received no assistance they could not expect to hold their position for any long time after the whole of the German troops had been brought up. Still it seemed not impossible, especially after the gallant repulse of the Prussians at Missunde, that they might single-handed successfully resist the further progress of the invaders for a week at least. This expectation has not been realised by the event. After a week's successful resistance to every direct attack, the Danish Commander has judged it expedient to evacuate the Dannewerk, abandon the defence of Schleswig and Missunde, and withdraw his troops to the more compact line of coast defences beyond Flensburg. We do not yet know all the circumstances that led to this decision, but the immediate cause appears to have been the rapid concentration of the Prussians at a point on the Schlei beyond the extreme left of the Danish line, and the inability of the Danes to prevent their crossing the firth at that point. The passage was effected in the midst of a snowstorm on Friday night, or rather early on Saturday morning; the first brigade of Prussian troops crossing over in fishing-boats, and the rest on a pontoon bridge rapidly thrown across the stream between Arnis and

Cappeln, nearly ten miles east of Missunde. The Prussians having by this movement turned the left flank of the Danish position, it was certainly highly expedient, or rather absolutely necessary, to abandon the whole line at once. Had the Danish Commander retained his position a day longer the tactics of his powerful opponents might indeed have proved partially successful, for he would almost certainly have been placed between two fires, and thus have exposed his small army to the imminent risk of capture or annihilation. For simultaneously with the movement of the Prussians on the extreme left, the Austrians had advanced to the attack of Schleswig, the centre of the Danish position. The Austrians took possession of Fehrdorf, an outpost in front of Schleswig, on Friday, and were preparing to attack the town in force on Saturday. The Danish Commander, accordingly, determined to evacuate Schleswig and abandon the whole line without further delay. The movement of the Danish troops commenced at midnight on Friday, but they were less successful in their retreat than in their brief defence. The Austrians from Schleswig, under General Gablenz, pursued them, and overtaking them at Oversee, about seven miles from Flensburg, inflicted on them what the German accounts represent to have been a damaging defeat. The Danes resisted desperately, and it is plain made their aggressors pay dearly for their advantage; but the odds were too great for them."

Sixty guns and a great quantity of material were left by the Danes in their retreat from the Dannewerk. On the night of Saturday, it is said, the Danes sent a flag of truce from Oberseik, applying for an armistice of twenty-four hours. Lieutenant-General Gablenz replied that he could only grant one of two hours. In the battle on the well-known field of Idsted, near Oversee, the Austrian regiment of the King of the Belgians alone lost seventeen officers and 500 rank and file. Colonel Prince William of Wurtemberg and a lieutenant-colonel were severely wounded. Two hundred prisoners and six guns of heavy calibre, with a portion of the ammunition and baggage-trains, were taken by the Austrians. Oversee, near which place the battle was fought, is situated between Schleswig and Flensburg, but nearer to the latter town.

The following telegrams describe subsequent operations:—

RENSBURG, Feb. 8 (2.39 p.m.).—The Austrians have attacked the Danish positions before Flensburg, while the Prussians are cutting off the enemy upon the right. The Danes are retreating. Large quantities of booty and many prisoners have fallen into the hands of the allies. Fighting has taken place in the streets of North Flensburg, and a desperate struggle is now going on at Bau and Kupfermühle.

HAMBURG, Feb. 8 (6.56 p.m.).—Officers report that the Prussians have marched upon Düppel, for Holnis. They are said to have carried the entrenchments before Düppel, held by a Danish force, and to have thrown forward their main body to Apenrade, in order to cut off the retreat of the Danes into Jutland. The roads were blocked by cannon, which the exhausted horses were unable to drag further. The Danish army is reported to be in a state of complete dissolution.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT COPENHAGEN.

The news that the Danish army, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, had evacuated the Dannewerk, leaving behind them the *matériel* of war, and retreated to Düppel, had aroused indescribable indignation and excitement in Copenhagen on the 6th, and a proclamation of the King to the army had produced an unfavourable impression. On the following day, Sunday, the Rigsdag sat all day. It was announced that the Danish commander-in-chief, General de Meza, and the chief of the staff, had been recalled, and that General de Luttfchau had been temporarily entrusted with the command of the army. It is said that there were popular demonstrations before the palace of the King, demanding explanations of the order given to the Danish troops to retire from the Dannewerk. The Minister of War had declared that he had nothing to do with this order.

A Copenhagen telegram of Sunday night says:—"Overcome by the fatigue occasioned by five days' constant duty, the Danish army, giving way to the superior force, retreated to Düppel, on reaching which place the cavalry took a northerly direction, the enemy being continually in pursuit. Several engagements took place. The Danish losses were considerable. The German troops in Schleswig have everywhere participated in the demonstration in favour of the Prince of Augustenburg. The excitement in Copenhagen still continues. At to-day's extraordinary sitting of the Rigsdag the President of the Council said that the King was not instrumental in the retreat of the army; that the proceedings of the commander-in-chief were inexplicable, and that he had therefore been recalled."

"It is further said that two screw frigates have left Copenhagen for the island of Alsens, to support the movements of the Danish army."

The Paris *Patrie*, notorious for its canards, reported on Monday evening, under express reserve, a report that a revolution had broken out at Copenhagen, and that the King of Sweden had been proclaimed in that city. The report also states that King Christian has embarked for England.

THE DUKE OF AUGUSTENBURG.

No sooner had the Danes left the town of Schleswig, than Prince Frederick was proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and a deputation was sent to Kiel to render him homage. In reply to a deputation from the Municipal Government, Lieutenant-General von Gablenz declared that it was not his business to interfere with the proclamation of Duke Frederick or with the removal of the Danish functionaries. The proclamation of Duke Frederick was a question concerning

the German Confederacy, and the removal of Danish functionaries one merely concerning the citizens.

A letter from Eckernförde says:—

Here in Eckernförde, a small town of, I believe, about 6,000 inhabitants, the enthusiasm is at the highest pitch. Everybody is out of doors. Schleswig-Holstein songs are heard on all sides, interrupted by occasional hurrahs and a prodigious hum of loud, exulting conversation. A friend, who was at Kiel when the Germans entered and the Danes went out, informs me that the scene is much the same, only here the excitement is augmented by there having been actual fighting, however little, close to the towns.

At Gettorf and several other places in the Danish Wold in South Schleswig, the Prince of Augustenburg had been proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

THE LONDON TREATY.

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* of Berlin, contained an article on Sunday upon the declaration made by Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston in the English Parliament. That journal states that the Austro-Prussian demands for the fulfilment of the London Treaty by Denmark were made before the outbreak of hostilities, and says that, according to international law, war annuls all treaties.

On the same day the same journal declared as unfounded the statement of Lord Palmerston in Parliament that Prussia and Austria had expressed themselves as intending to uphold the integrity of Denmark, and also that England was ready to guarantee the withdrawal of the November constitution.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Upper House of the Saxon Diet on the 5th, Baron von Beust declared that a reconciliation between the majority in the Federal Diet and Austria and Prussia was impossible, so long as the latter Powers uphold the London protocol.

The Conference of Ministers of the minor German States convened by Bavaria will open towards the end of this week at Munich, all obstacles having been removed.

POLAND.

Private letters received in Berlin from Warsaw announce the arrest of an individual named Fawski, and state that it had led to most important discoveries, in consequence of which 1,000 persons had been arrested in Warsaw and the provinces up to Saturday last. The same letters further state that the archives of the National Government had fallen into the hands of the Russian authorities, and that important personages in Poland and abroad were thereby seriously compromised. The *Dziennik* announces the discovery of ten infernal machines, together with bombs and arms, at the vinegar manufactory of M. Eckert.

The Russians have definitively failed in their attempts to surround and destroy Bossak. The manoeuvres of this insurgent chief (formerly a Russian colonel) are spoken of as one of the most important incidents of the war. Colonel Suchonim has been wounded. Rembailo is dead.

Accounts from the Palatinate of Lublin state that the corps of Leniecke, Merecki, and Gozdawa, stationed between the Witepsk and the Bug, have constantly repulsed all the attacks of the Russians. Wroblewski's corps has moved towards the frontier of Galicia.

AMERICA.

The latest advices from New York are to Jan. 27. The news is very meagre.

General Grant arrived at St. Louis on the 20th. Longstreet had made a forward movement to recover the forage-ground occupied by the Federals, and he is now retiring. The Chattanooga correspondent of the *World* asserts that Longstreet's plan of campaign is to endeavour to capture Knoxville and move immediately into Central Kentucky to obtain supplies, and by this means to force Grant to evacuate Chattanooga.

The guerilla General Morgan was at Atlanta to organise cavalry to cut off the communication between Chattanooga and Knoxville, or make a raid into Kentucky. He made a speech, declaring that the Federals must evacuate Chattanooga. There was considerable excitement at Louisville, concerning the anticipated Confederate raid, it being asserted that the Confederates would enter Kentucky at three different points. Union refugees, who have returned to East Tennessee, are reported to be committing atrocities, and murdering Southern residents.

Advices from Charleston to the 23rd, state that the Federals were throwing shells into the city every five minutes night and day. The obstructions between Forts Sumter and Moultrie were entirely gone. The only impediments to the advance of the Federal fleet are said to be those extending from James Island to the middle ground.

General Butler reports that he had sent three transports and a competent force up the James River, which landed seven miles below Fort Powhattan, and captured twenty Confederates, seven of whom belonged to the signal corps, and brought away ninety negroes, besides destroying large stores.

Port Hudson advices to the 13th inst. report that the Confederates were concentrating round Baton Rouge.

Re-enlistments in the Federal army are very numerous. Throughout the West several entire corps have re-enlisted.

Desertion from the Southern army appears to be becoming universal.

Vice-President Stephens is seriously ill, at Augusta, Georgia.

The Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature have nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. The German portion of the Republican party is said to be opposed to President Lincoln's re-nomination.

The *New York Tribune* states that General Halleck has expressed an opinion that the Confederates will endeavour in the spring to transfer the war to Northern soil, in accordance with the request of the Arkansas delegation.

Mr. Fernando Wood has spoken strongly in the House of Representatives in favour of peace, declaring that the Administration opposed the reconstruction of the Union, and favoured the continuance of the war, for a partisan advantage. He said the most damnable deeds were perpetrated under the plea of patriotism.

The Confederate army at Dalton, estimated at 30,000, is said to be short of supplies and forage. One report states that the Kentucky and Tennessee troops are encamped in the centre under guard, on account of their mutinous conduct. The rebel order requiring soldiers to serve three years is causing many desertions from their ranks. A division is reported to have left Dalton on the 24th of January to reinforce Mobile.

President Lincoln has ordered the election in Arkansas of State officers and members of the State Legislature upon terms somewhat similar to those proclaimed by Banks in Louisiana, except that in choosing State officers the people will have an opportunity to vote for or against the amendment to the State constitution abolishing slavery.

The delegates to the State Convention held at Little Rock, Arkansas, have adopted a resolution prohibiting slavery.

In Congress the Senate has passed a resolution requiring members to take the oath. Senator Bayard to take the oath, and announced his intention of retiring into private life. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has discharged from consideration the resolution to expel Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Senate.

The house of President Davis at Richmond had been set fire to and robbed.

John Mitchell had been dismissed from the editorial chair of the *Richmond Inquirer*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A letter from New York says:—"Grant is still talked of mildly as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Whether he would accept it is still doubtful; that he does not seek it is well known. He has said that the only civil office which he strongly desires at present, is the mayoralty of Galena, the town in Illinois near which he lives; in order that, if he gets it, he may immediately construct a side-walk from the town to his house. His greatest passion is cattle-breeding, and I am assured by a friend who knows him well that to be the breeder of a fine ox or sheep gives him as much solid satisfaction as a victory. What he most longs for now is to get back to his farm, and to his flocks and herds, and resume the tranquil and obscure life from which the war has dragged him."

THE CONFEDERATE GENERALS AND RECRUITING.—The Tennessee Confederate generals, Generals Hardee, Cheatham, Stevenson, Breckenridge, and others, have addressed a very urgent communication to the Confederate Congress, stating that in their judgment it is essential to retain for the whole period of the war, "without reorganisation, the troops now in service; to place in service immediately for the same term all other white males between eighteen and fifty years of age able to perform any military duty; to provide for placing in service at the discretion of the President all white males between fifteen and eighteen, and between fifty and sixty years of age; to prohibit substitutions; to prohibit exemptions except for the necessary civil offices and employments of the Confederate States and of the several States;"—to prohibit "details," discharges, leaves, and furloughs, except under the strictest regulations, and to place in service able-bodied negroes and mulattoes, bond and free, as cooks, hospital attendants, &c. A delay of even thirty days, they add, in taking these measures "may make present disorders incurable, and the dangers of the moment omnipotent for our destruction." The measures recommended contemplate nothing but an absolutely exhaustive drain of all the remaining resources of the Confederacy so far as regards men.

MEXICO.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a correspondence from Mexico, which contains an extract from a letter addressed by the Archduke Maximilian, on the 4th November, to General Almonte, as follows:—

Miramar, Nov. 4.

Take it for granted, my dear general, that I do not in any manner hesitate. My resolution is firmly taken. Since my speech on the 3rd October it has been proclaimed in the face of Mexico and of the world; and I am waiting only for the accomplishment of the conditions which not only my own dignity but the interests of your country oblige me to make.

The advices also announce the departure of a fresh deputation commissioned to offer the Archduke the ratification by the provinces of the vote of the Assembly of Mexican Notables, which was the condition laid down by the Archduke for his acceptance of the crown. The same authority holds out the prospect of the early adhesion of Generals Doblado, Uruga, and Etchegaray, to the new Empire.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

SHANGHAI, December 26.—The Imperialists are gaining ground. Woos has been captured by Rhode.

SHANGHAI, December 26.—Advices received here from Japan state that Prince Satsuma has paid the indemnity and made certain concessions.

MELBOURNE, December 24.—Advices from New Zealand announce that the Maories have suffered a great defeat. 200 prisoners were captured. The 60th Regiment had arrived.

A despatch to the home Government supplies some details of this important engagement. On the 18th of November General Cameron, with a force of 1,000 men and three guns, aided by a naval force under Commodore Wiseman, attacked the Maori entrenchments at Rangiriri. The position was a very strong one upon the Waikato River, and seems to have been defended by a very large force. After several hours' hard fighting, the natives were dislodged, and a large number of them were taken prisoners. The official telegram to the Foreign Office claims 183 prisoners, including, however, most of the chiefs. The latter circumstance is important, and may lead to an early termination of the war. The loss of the British is severe, there being forty-one officers and men killed and ninety-one wounded.

A private telegram from Malta reports that great floods had occurred in Australia, destroying the wheat crops.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Bishop, who was condemned to the galleys at Naples for conspiracy in favour of Francis II., has arrived in Rome, together with his companion in misfortune, Count Christen.

It is rumoured that General Garibaldi and the King of Italy, who are in perfect accord, are so confident of the spread of war in the spring, that a descent on the coast of Dalmatia is already arranged, for which a celebrated English volunteer, who has before served under Garibaldi, has already received his commission.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE arrived at Madras on the 9th ult., but did not land on account of the heavy surf. His nomination to the post of governor-general appears to have given general satisfaction in India. Immediately after his installation he will proceed to Lahore to carry out the programme arranged by Lord Elgin.

SUTTEE IN INDIA.—The wife of a Brahmin in Meywar, unwilling to go through the religious sacrifice of *suttee*, on the death of her husband, was seized violently by her relations and tortured and burned. The parties were seized, and sentenced by Mr. Eden, the political agent, to transportation for periods of two and three years.

CIVILISATION AT ROME.—When Mr. Home was at Rome, before his expulsion he was compelled to sign the following curious document in the presence of the chief of the Inquisition, "I, Daniel Douglas Home, do hereby solemnly declare and avow that I have not sold my soul to the devil, nor have I on any occasion been cognisant of holding communication with the Evil One."

RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHS.—The telegraph line between Omak and Irkutsk is now finished. The first despatches sent from the latter town on the 21st of December, at noon, were received at St. Petersburg the same day at half-past eight in the evening, having traversed the enormous distance of 5,750 versts (820 German miles). A letter from Irkutsk takes twenty-four days to arrive at St. Petersburg. —*Invalide Russe.*

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE DANISH WAR.—At the ball on Wednesday night at the Tuilleries, the Emperor is reported to have said to the group of marshals and generals with whom he was conversing, "It appears that they have begun to exchange cannon-shots in the North; let them go on, gentlemen,—let them go on, it is no affair of ours, our policy should be non-intervention"; and those whom he addressed seemed to agree with him. The motive for the inaction of the English and French Governments is said to be the assurance given that the war will be strictly local.

THE PEACE SOCIETY ON THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The following memorial was presented to Earl Russell on the 26th of January:—

The memorial of the Committee of the Peace Society sheweth,—

That your memorialists, in common with the country at large, have felt and continue to feel great anxiety as to the issue of the dispute between the kingdom of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, respecting the question of Schleswig-Holstein. They rejoice in the persevering efforts made by your lordship to secure a pacific solution for the difficulty, for they have a strong conviction that if England is called to interfere in the matter at all it can only be in the form of friendly mediation and advice. They do not relinquish the hope that these efforts may yet be crowned with success, and that for the credit of civilisation the two enlightened nations more immediately concerned will be saved from the folly and guilt of rushing into the measureless calamities of war, on a question so comparatively trivial and obscure.

But should hostilities ultimately break forth, your memorialists earnestly hope that your lordship, having used your utmost endeavours to avert a rupture, will firmly refuse to allow this country to be drawn into any participation in the conflict.

Your memorialists have observed with the utmost satisfaction and gratitude the resolute spirit with which her Majesty's Government have adhered to the principle of non-intervention in the case of America and Poland. It appears to your memorialists that the Dano-German question, far from offering any ground for departing from this salutary principle, presents none of even those plausible pretexts usually urged in favour of armed

intervention in other cases. Neither clear political right on one side or the other, nor treaty obligations on our part, nor the supposed complicity of British interests in the point at issue, nor respect for popular sympathies, can be pleaded in excuse for staking the blood and treasure of England on this unintelligible quarrel.

It is impossible not to feel, on the other hand, that a war arising out of this question, in which the great Powers of Europe should become implicated, can hardly fail to lead to other complications so vast and perilous as might well appal the boldest heart in the apprehension. In your lordship's own impressive language, "Who can foresee what extent such a war might acquire, what passions it might arouse, what districts might be desolated by its ravages?"

Your memorialists therefore respectfully but earnestly entreat her Majesty's Government to abstain not only from taking part by any overtact in the hostilities between Germany and Denmark, should they unhappily commence, but from all such diplomatic alterations and engagements, as well as from such menacing demonstrations of force, as may gradually implicate the nation in the conflict without its knowledge and against its will.

JOSEPH PEASE, President.
SAMUEL GURNEY, Treasurer.
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Thursday her Majesty opened the new school at Whippingham, which has recently been erected by her Majesty's command. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Hohenlohe. The Rev. George Prothero, rector of Whippingham, received the Queen at the entrance, and conducted her Majesty to the school-room, where the children, 300 in number, were assembled, and where tea was provided for them. Her Majesty remained at the school for some time, and then returned to Osborne. In attendance were the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the equerries and gentlemen in waiting. Professor Hofman has had the honour of delivering two lectures on chemistry before her Majesty and the Royal family.

The Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household, arrived at Osborne, and had audiences of her Majesty, to present the Addresses from the two Houses of Parliament, in answer to her Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

The Princess of Wales has so far recovered that the attendance of her physicians has been dispensed with. On Friday her Royal Highness drove to the racecourse at Windsor, and was for a short time a witness of the sport of rabbit-shooting, in which the Prince of Wales was engaged. On Saturday evening the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a select dinner-party at Frogmore, and it is expected their Royal Highnesses will leave Frogmore to-day for a fortnight's sojourn at St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea. The Royal infant continues in the enjoyment of good health.

Letters patent, published in the *Gazette*, declare it to be the pleasure of her Majesty that the children of the sons of any Sovereign of Great Britain shall be styled "Royal Highness," with the title of Prince or Princess prefixed to their Christian names.

The daily papers are authorised to state that levées will be held by the Prince of Wales for the Queen before Easter, and probably a drawing-room by the Princess of Wales. Levées and drawing-rooms are also to be held after Easter. Her Majesty is still unequal to the performance of state ceremonies, and it is announced that her physicians have declared that any such exertion would be prejudicial to her health.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Walter Henry Medhurst, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Tangohow, to be her Majesty's Consul at Hankow; Martin Crofton Morrison, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Foo-chow-Foo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Tangohow; and Francis Gerhard Myburgh, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Nagasaki.

Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, Earl Granville, Lord Derby, and Mr. Disraeli, gave the usual dinners to their leading supporters in Parliament on Wednesday evening. On Friday the Countess Russell, and on Saturday Lady Palmerston, had their first reception of the season.

The Duke of Newcastle is somewhat better.

Mr. Field, of the Midland Circuit, and Mr. D. D. Keane, of the Norfolk Circuit, have received the honour of an appointment as her Majesty's counsel; and Mr. Pulling, of the South Wales Circuit, and Mr. Tindal Atkinson and Mr. Simon, of the Northern Circuit, have been appointed by the Lord Chancellor serjeants-at-law.

During a game at racket, last Tuesday, in Edinburgh, one of the balls struck Prince Alfred sharply on one of his eyes, which has become bloodshot and swollen. The pain, which was severe at first, has now almost departed, and the Prince is expected to leave his apartments in a day or two.—*Scotsman.*

BRIGHTON ELECTION.—Professor Fawcett addressed an immense meeting at the Circus on Monday evening. At least 2,000 persons were present. He stated that he had offered to have a preliminary election by ballot to decide which Liberal candidate should stand, but that Mr. Goldsmid would not accept this proposal. It was announced, amidst great cheering, that Mr. Coningham had joined Mr. Fawcett's committee. The meeting most enthusiastically pledged itself to support Mr. Fawcett.

Obituary.

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.—We have to record the death of Miss Adelaide Anne Procter, the eldest daughter of Mr. Bryan Waller Procter, better known under his literary pseudonym of "Barry Cornwall." Miss Procter, who was about thirty years of age, first attracted notice five years since, by the publication of two volumes of poems, entitled, "Lyrics and Legends," and has since that time been somewhat prominently before the public as a contributor to the monthly magazines. Her name has become a household word as the authoress of some of the most beautiful and devotional hymns in every popular collection. Lately Miss Procter became a convert to Roman Catholicism. The *Athenæum* says that the illness which conducted her to the grave had been long and wasting, submissively and cheerfully borne. Its approach (her health had been delicate from childhood) was, perhaps, accelerated by her earnest participation in what she conceived to be works of mercy, beneficence, and duty.

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON died at Huntly Lodge, Aberdeenshire, on Sunday evening—the immediate cause of death being gout in the stomach. The deceased was in her 70th year. Since the death of her husband in 1836 (without issue) her Grace lived in a very retired manner at Huntly Lodge, doing a great deal of good among the poor, promoting religious education, and otherwise working for the good of the district. Formerly belonging to the Scotch Episcopal Church, the Duchess was so fascinated with the eloquence of Drs. Chalmers and Gordon, as to throw in her lot with the Free Church a few years after the Disruption, and has continued a most strenuous supporter of the Church of her choice. In aiding its schemes she was most liberal. Thus, when money was wanted to build a Theological College in Edinburgh, her subscription was 1,000*l.* So it was, in her own locality, whether in money or hospitality, both her purse and her mansion were open to clergymen of her own denomination or of the Anglican Church.

As an evidence of this (says the *Aberdeen Free Press*), on the occasion of a convocation being held at Huntly in connection with the revival movement, twenty-nine clergymen slept under her roof. And it is in relation to this movement that the energy of her religious character is best displayed, for the cause of a revival in religion was one with which the Duchess of Gordon cordially sympathised. Hence the annual gatherings on the Castlepark of multitudes from many miles round. Her Grace specially enjoyed these religious meetings, whose order and decorum owed much to her Grace's arrangements: and she probably contrasted that period of her life with the time when she led the dance, near the same spot, on her first coming to Huntly. Some, who could recall the ball then given by the Marquis, and his bride's slender and handsome form, must have noticed that with old age had come silvery locks and an unusual degree of fulness of habit, but that her features had gained much in nobility and benevolence of expression. A constant attendant of Divine worship and weekly prayer-meetings, even when failing health rendered a pony carriage necessary, her example was followed by the members of her household; with these, in the absence of a clergyman, her Grace conducted the family devotions.

Long will the benevolence of her Grace be remembered in the neighbourhood where she resided. It may be well and truly said of her that she fed the hungry and clothed the naked. Indeed, even a stranger could not but observe a light cart, with its piebald horse, traversing daily the bye-streets of Huntly, and, ever and anon, halting at some door, while its characteristic driver handed out some neatly made-up parcel from the Lodge. But such was only a tithe of her charities; for, as she was known to be so disposed, applications for relief to the distressed, or to build churches, both at home and abroad, were frequently made to her. Only a strict and judicious economy on the part of her worthy steward, and a careful supervision of her outlay by herself, could have enabled her to have given so often a favourable ear to those numerous petitions.

Law and Police.

THE APPEAL IN THE ALEXANDRA CASE was called on for argument in the Exchequer Chamber on Saturday. An objection was, however, taken in limine by Sir Hugh Cairns on behalf of the defendants. He contended that there was no right of appeal to that court. The appeal was made on the strength of a rule which was framed by the Court of Exchequer on the application of the Crown especially to meet the case, and he denied the power of the court to make such a rule. The Attorney-General was heard on the other side, in support of the power to make the rule of the Court of Exchequer. On Monday the judges delivered their decision. The judges from the Court of Queen's Bench, viz., Mr. Justice Mellor, Mr. Justice Blackburn, and Mr. Justice Crompton, and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn were of opinion that the court had no jurisdiction to hear the appeal; Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Williams, and Lord Chief Justice Erle of a contrary opinion. There being a majority against the appeal, it was dismissed. The Attorney-General intimated that an appeal would be made to the House of Lords.

THE GREAT DIVORCE SCANDAL.—The case of *O'Kane v. O'Kane* and Lord Palmerston came on before the Court of Divorce on Thursday. After the various counsel had been heard, Sir J. P. Wilde said:—

The result is that the suit must be dismissed. The petitioner came into court with his complaint, and he now retires from it without any imputations upon either of the other parties to the suit, and without any suggestion of an arrangement between himself and either of them, on grounds best known to himself and in consequence

of what he by his counsel calls an arrangement with his friends. It is no doubt much to be regretted that a man should be able to attack the character of a woman whom he calls his wife, and to hold her up to public censure without cause. Owing to the publicity which happily attends every step in our courts, that evil is unfortunately aggravated, but the remedy is to be found in the same publicity. The chastity of the respondent, who has in vain challenged inquiry into and proof of the charges against her, has received no tarnish from this ordeal, and as for the petitioner, he retires from the suit with the evil words still on his lips, and will probably meet with the censure of some and with the contempt of many. The court cannot part with this suit without one word respecting the co-respondent. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the court that a name never mentioned in England without just pride should have passed from its annals without a stain.

His lordship uttered these words with great emphasis, and they were followed by expressions of applause from the persons who crowded the court. Later in the day, Mr. D. Seymour said he had omitted to ask for costs, and he understood that a formal order was necessary. The Judge Ordinary: Certainly. The man who has presented a petition to this court and has voluntarily abandoned it ought to pay the costs. The petition is accordingly dismissed.

THE "FLOWERY LAND" MURDERS.—The trial of the eight foreign seamen belonging to the crew of the *Flowery Land*, on the charge of murder and piracy on the high seas, has taken place at the Central Criminal Court. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners except Carlos, and the remaining seven were sentenced to death. The vessel was on her voyage from London to Singapore when the sailors mutinied, murdered the captain and others, and compelled the second mate to navigate the ship. The crew ultimately landed at Monte Video, and the information leading to the arrest of the convicts was given.

THE GREAT EASTERN IN THE LAW COURTS.—Dr. Lushington gave judgment on Thursday in the Admiralty Court on the claim which the owners of the *Jane* brought against the owners of the *Great Eastern* for the collision which took place between those vessels, by which the former was sunk. His decision was that the *Great Eastern* was solely to blame for the collision.

Miscellaneous News.

REPRESENTATION OF BEVERLEY.—Mr. Ralph Walters, of London, has announced that at the next election he shall again be a candidate for the representation of Beverley in the House of Commons. Mr. Walters is a Liberal. In 1859, when he last contested the borough, he stood at the head of the poll, but was afterwards unseated on petition.

THE DISTRESS OF LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Farnall reports 2,918 paupers less last week than the week previous, in the cotton-manufacturing districts. Nevertheless, the honorary secretary to the Central Relief Committee states that in January there was a considerable increase of indigence, as compared with December; that the time worked in mills had been much reduced during January; and that there is no prospect of improvement so long as cotton remains at its present price. The monthly report stated that there was an increase in the last week of January, as compared with December, of 7,786 receiving relief from the guardians, of 12,640 from local committees, and of 2,617 whose relief was supplemented by local committees; being a total increase of 22,443 relieved. There are now employed on public works 1,833 unskilled labourers, being an increase on last month of 244.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A lecture on this subject was delivered by the Rev. Newman Hall, last Monday evening, at Surrey Chapel. He argued that hanging for murder was not required by justice nor Scripture, nor the interest of society. It was not the province of guilty men to visit retribution on guilt as such, since God alone could estimate its degrees and graduate its punishment—besides if a man died impenitent God himself would punish him in the next world—if penitent, God did forgive him: much more might man. The passage in Genesis about shedding man's blood was of very doubtful meaning. The Mosaic law was not binding now, and Cain and David, though murderers, were not put to death. Hanging was not needed to restrain or reform the murderer. Neither, as would be shown in a subsequent lecture, could it be proved that hanging was necessary to discourage crime; for all experience proved that annulling the death punishment reduced the number of crimes hitherto capital. There was an audience of two thousand people. A petition for abolition was numerously signed at the close.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUNDAY CLOSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES.—We have received the first circular of the Central Committee of this society, from which we learn that the committee of the Hull Sunday Closing Association has accepted the responsibility of conducting the business of the National Association. The following is an extract from the circular:—"Having thus accepted the responsibility of carrying out the resolutions of the Derby Conference, the Hull committee relies on your earnest co-operation, especially in organising branches of the National Association, with working committees, in your own local circles, and wherever else you may be able to influence their formation. We feel sure we need not urge upon you the importance of such a provision for the unavoidable expenses of conducting this movement, as will

enable the association to put forth its utmost efforts. There is the more need for vigorous action in disseminating information, and duly acting upon the public mind, because of the delay which has already occurred, and which has brought us so near the commencement of another Parliamentary session, and possibly to a general election, when, if not earlier blessed with success, the friends of this cause must show their strength."

THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.—The annual meeting of the members of the Emancipation Society was held on Wednesday evening; Mr. William Evans in the chair. The annual report was of a very encouraging character, and spoke favourably both of the state of public opinion and the attitude of the Government in regard to American affairs. The chairman and Dr. Massie both gave an interesting account of their recent visit to America, and expressed their conviction of the restoration of the Union and the entire abolition of slavery.—The Manchester Union and Emancipation Society held a public *soirée* in the Manchester Athenæum, on Monday evening. Mr. T. B. Potter presided, and in the course of the evening the Rev. Dr. Massie gave an account of his recent delegation to the American clergy and churches. The other chief speakers were Dr. John Watts, Mr. Ernest Jones, and the Rev. J. C. Street. Dr. Massie, speaking of the altered tone of American society with regard to slavery, said that "from the east to the west, from the north to the south, the educated, the enlightened, and religious people of the United States were as one man for this one purpose—that the rebellion should be crushed into the dust, and that the slavery of the negro should be buried in the same grave."

ALARMING OCCURRENCE AT THE LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—On Wednesday night the routine of college life was rudely interrupted, and the exciting work of putting out a fire substituted for the exercises of devotion among the students. At nine o'clock, in obedience to the summons of the prayer-bell which was ringing at the time, the young gentlemen were passing along one of the corridors, when they were alarmed by seeing fire coming through the floor close to the door of room 34, occupied by Mr. Shelton, one of the students. The cry of "Fire" brought speedily everybody in the college into the corridor. Fortunately, there were very many more hands than there was work to do. There certainly was danger, as a subsequent investigation proved, but it was very promptly averted. The fire originated in Mr. Shelton's room through overheating of the hearthstone, which rested upon some wood beams, and it had burnt its way downwards and along the passage when it was perceived. The floor of the corridor forms the roof of a kind of cloister which was stored with an immense quantity of hay. Compared with this arrangement for a fire, Guy Fawkes was an impostor in his own vocation. Here was the hay, to an enormous amount, built up in some places to within a few feet of the floor of the rooms occupied by a number of the students, and the only thing wanting to destroy the building was the accidental dropping of a spark through a hole in the floor. The students worked with a hearty will; there was, fortunately, plenty of water at hand, and very shortly the fire was extinguished, and the hay well soaked. The damage itself is but trifling, but the danger that threatened was nothing short of total destruction.—*Manchester Examiner*.

OFFICIAL PAPERS ON JAPAN.—A series of papers relating to recent events in Japan was issued on Friday. On the 24th of December, 1862, Earl Russell instructed Colonel Neale to make certain demands upon the Daimio Prince of Satsuma, and in the event of non-compliance, to send the British squadron under Admiral Kuper to take coercive measures. The Admiral, his lordship remarked, would be better able than her Majesty's Government could be to judge whether it would be most expedient to blockade the Prince's port of Kagosima or whether it would be possible or advisable to shell the residence of the Prince. A despatch from Admiral Kuper to Colonel Neale, dated August 17th, 1863, tells us how those orders were executed. It being found necessary to take coercive measures, Admiral Kuper sent one of his ships to seize three steamers belonging to the Prince, and lying in the harbour of Kagosima. Greatly to the surprise of the Admiral, apparently, the Japanese looked upon the seizure of the steamers as an act of war, and fired upon the British squadron. It now became necessary to vindicate the honour of our flag thus outraged. The squadron was formed in line of battle and bombarded the place until the gale compelled a truce. Next morning the palace of the Prince was bombarded, and Admiral Kuper sailed away in the happy belief that "the entire town of Kagosima was a mass of ruins." In a later despatch Colonel Neale is enabled to inform Earl Russell that property to the extent of 1,000,000*l.* had been destroyed, and 1,500 of Satsuma's adherents killed and wounded by the bombardment. In a despatch dated Nov. 10, 1863, Earl Russell expresses approval of the acts of Colonel Neale and Admiral Kuper. His lordship assumes, what is not stated in the Admiral's despatch, that the batteries were so situated that they could not be engaged without also destroying the town, and while regretting that circumstance, he declares the bombardment of Kagosima to have been a just and necessary act of retribution. In his latest despatches Colonel Neale announces the satisfactory arrangement made by the Prince of Satsuma and the withdrawal of the Tycoon's order for the expulsion of foreigners. We know that intelligence has unfortunately since been received which considerably modifies the feeling of satisfaction which that good news is calculated to inspire.

Literature.

BISHOP COLENZO.*

The *Westminster Review* regards the course taken by Bishop Colenso in publishing his work on the Pentateuch in fragments, as indicative of a wise policy by which he has so perplexed his opponents that they "resemble the barbarian in Demosthenes: they follow each stroke as it is delivered, incapable of guarding themselves against that which is to succeed." Remembering how short a period has elapsed since the question of the notorious Zulu led the Bishop to enter on his critical inquiries, and how very limited, on his own confession, was his previous acquaintance with the subject, it would appear to us that if he were resolved to publish so early, he had no other course open to him but that which he has adopted. Still it may be that the reviewer is right, and that the mode of publication which has been forced upon him by necessity is that most likely to achieve controversial success. For ourselves, however, we cannot but think that the Bishop would have shown better taste and sounder judgment had he been less eager to rush into print. The issues which he has raised are so grave and momentous, the opinions he has avowed are so extreme, and the shock which his statements have given to what he may deem the prejudices, but what are certainly the cherished convictions of many, so violent, that we might reasonably have expected that one occupying such a position would have taken time carefully to review and mature his opinions before he gave them to the world. Apparently, he thinks differently, and gives us fresh instalments of his destructive criticism as rapidly as they can be produced. He finds at least one advantage in this plan, for it enables him to carry on a running fight with his opponents. The first three parts seem intended, by the numbering of their pages, to form one volume; and, singularly enough, we have for this volume three separate prefaces. The idea is novel, but we have no right to complain, for these introductory remarks are really the most piquant parts of the whole, embracing a review—not very dignified in style, often very sophistical in argument, but always very clever and entertaining—of all that has been said and done relative to the previous portions of the work. It is in these that the Bishop, greatly to the delectation of a considerable circle, deals out those hard hits to his Most Reverend Fathers and Right Reverend Brethren, beneath which some of them must have winced, but which, however effective in their own line, contribute nothing to the weight of the argument. Whether an earnest man, intent only on the discovery and exposition of truth, should have introduced so much of this element in his book, may be questionable.

But whatever objections of this sort may be raised to these Prefaces, they certainly possess a liveliness and interest which does not belong to the argumentation and the examination of their reasonings, and is more suitable to our columns than the elaborate discussion of the objections raised. We are assuredly not disposed to become the champions of the Bishops in their controversy with Dr. Colenso. Their proceedings have been sadly lacking in dignity and consistency; their words of censure have frequently been rash, violent and unintelligent; their request to the Bishop to resign his office was a confession of imbecility, if it was not an act of impertinence; the arguments they have advanced have sometimes been as doubtful as the errors against which they were directed; and there can be no doubt that many, if not all of them, are open to the biting retorts of their opponent. If one prelate has contrived in a short letter to apply to Dr. Colenso or his work the epithets "unfounded," "false," "childish," "heretical," "blasphemous," "abominable," "unhappy," "blind," "daring," "ignorant self-sufficiency," "instrument of Satan," "poor Dr. Colenso," he deserves a castigation even more severe than the Bishop has administered to him. Such a letter must be in even worse taste, though we should have fancied that impossible, than the Biblical articles in the *National* to which we recently directed attention, and it must, therefore, have our hearty reprobation. Discreditable as such a style of controversy is anywhere, it is peculiarly unsuited to the discussion of great religious questions, and especially unbecoming a Christian minister. Could those who employ it estimate the prejudice which it creates in the minds of intelligent men against the truth which they advocate, they would certainly abjure for ever such language. Thus far we sympathise with Dr. Colenso, although we do not think that he is altogether free from offences of a similar kind. To coarse invective he is too wise to

resort, but the insinuations in which he occasionally indulges are not less offensive. In his appeal to the Bishop of Oxford, for example, he goes beyond the limits of fair discussion. "Does he" (he says), "a Fellow of the Royal and other scientific societies, believe unfeignedly in the literal historical truth of the account of the Creation, the Noachian deluge, or the numbers of the Exodus?" It is not simply the mode of dealing with the Bishop that is objectionable, although we think that he may fairly take exception to the doubt as to his sincere faith in the Biblical narrative implied in this interrogation. But it is to the assumption underlying this question that no man of real scientific attainments can accept the Scriptural records as true, to which we most strongly demur. The impression conveyed is that all professed believers are either deficient in their knowledge of scientific laws or dishonest in the avowal of their faith in the Pentateuch. If, indeed, we were to allow our author to pursue his own course, we have no doubt that he might make out a strong case in support of this conclusion. If, on the one hand, we are to accept every hypothesis of science as an established principle, and on the other hand, are tied down to a literalism in the interpretation of Scripture, so overstrained as to become absurd, it would be very easy to establish such an opposition between the two as to render a belief in both impossible. But we should object to both the premisses, and utterly deny the force of the argument except as addressed to the advocates of the most narrow theory of verbal inspiration. There are those who shrink from the extreme opinions of these verbalists, who believe that there is no contradiction between science and Scripture if rightly interpreted, and any imputation on the honesty or intelligence of such men is perfectly unwarranted.

The great mistake, however, which the Bishop makes in dealing with his brother prelates is that he forgets the relation in which both stand to the people of England. Thus his reply to the Archbishop of Canterbury would be complete and telling if they were the only parties to the controversy; as it is, it proves nothing. One of the grounds on which the Bishop of Natal was asked to resign his benefice, was his confessed inability to use some parts of the Church's ritual, and his consequent determination to omit them. The appeal would have been irresistible, had not the Primate himself supplied an effectual reply in his distinct statement that he had advised clergymen who had consulted him, to omit certain words in the Burial Service. Dr. Colenso might very fairly shelter himself behind the Archbishop's practice were the Church the appanage of the clergy and had the nation at large nothing to do with the regulation of its affairs. But it is only necessary to consider the facts of the case, to show how untenable is the position taken by both parties. This Church assumes to be the Church of the nation, and the Legislature has clearly defined its doctrine and constitution, and laid down the conditions on which alone any shall enjoy the status and emolument of its clergy. Conscientious men who cannot accept these terms remain outside its pale, deprived of all participation in those advantages of a great national institution which belong to them in virtue of their citizenship. It is bad enough that they should be placed in such a position; but how much is the injustice aggravated when those, who enjoy the benefits from which they are excluded, quietly assume the right to play fast and loose with their own solemn obligations, and to set aside the very conditions, that form the sole ground of the distinction between themselves and their brethren. That Nonconformists are parties to this controversy appears to be generally forgotten, while the only consideration is how to make things as pleasant as possible to the clergy of the favoured sect. This is one great weakness of Dr. Colenso's position. It is not difficult for him to detect inconsistencies in the conduct of the different parties into which the Establishment is split, and he may, therefore, retort with great force and cleverness upon his clerical assailants; but he does not thus justify himself to those whose objections to the formularies of his Church are far less serious than his own, but who nevertheless feel themselves bound to remain Nonconformists, because they feel that there is a reality in the solemn terms of subscription with which they dare not trifle.

The Bishop, again, is utterly wrong when he points to the example of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, as warranting the course he is pursuing. The argument would not have been a very sound one could it have been maintained. There could not be a much feebler answer to any charge than an allegation that it lay equally against some good men who lived three hundred years ago. But such as it is, it will not bear examination. He says, "Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, and other bishops, though consecrated as bishops of the Roman Church, and bound by the solemn

"vows of their ordination in that Church, did not resign their sees as soon as they became Protestant bishops, and the National Church by the national will had become Protestant also, nor afterwards, when, by the same will, the church ceased to be Protestant and became once more Romanized." Now there are here some grave historical errors. Not one of the three prelates named can be fairly said to have been "consecrated as a bishop of the Roman Church." Cranmer was the first of them raised to the Episcopal bench, and he certainly did take an oath of obedience to the Pope, but in doing it made a public protest restricting it to things which did not interfere with his duty to his God, his King, and his country; and by this, Burnet says, "if he did not wholly save his integrity, yet it was plain he intended no cheat, but to act fairly and above-board." We do not profess to justify his procedure, but even when he was consecrated, the change was pending, which resulted in the separation of England from Rome, and it was fully consummated before either Ridley or Latimer was raised to the Episcopate. So far is the noble Latimer from furnishing any precedent, that he did actually resign his see when Henry, by the Act of the Six Articles, gave a more Popish complexion to the Church. We admit that in the unsettled state of opinions in those times of revolution, men for whom we have profound respect, pursued a course we cannot always understand. Their case, however, is so far from being a parallel to that of Dr. Colenso, that it is the very opposite. The charge against them, could it be established, is that they changed as the nation changed. Our complaint against him is that he renounces obligations voluntarily incurred without receiving the consent of the nation by whom they had been prescribed as the indispensable condition of his entrance into the ranks of her clergy. If he thinks the terms too rigid, let him seek their alteration; but till the power by which they were imposed has relaxed them, they must continue binding on all who desire to preserve a good conscience. We have dwelt on these points at greater length because we hold it to be of paramount importance to protest against the attempt to alter the constitution of the Established Church except by the act of that Legislature to which it owes its existence. That Legislature has made it narrowly exclusive; and it can be made broad, not by the action of individual bishops and clergy claiming a liberty to which they have no right, but only by distinct procedure of Parliament expressing the will of the nation.

CHARLES MACKAY'S STUDIES AND SKETCHES.*

The name of Charles Mackay, as that of a classic and genial singer, has been so often brought before our readers, that it is scarcely necessary to remark upon the general characteristics of his productions. The present volume, we think, bears traces of even more careful study both of thought and expression than any of his preceding ones. The writer still owes, as in some of his earliest works, a divided allegiance, between the grace and perfectness of antique beauty, and the stern, human interests of the world as it is. There is the same free yet felicitous handling of the embodiments of Greek and Roman fancy as was apparent in "Egeria"; the same sympathy with all that tends to the amelioration of mankind, as spoke out in those bright clear notes of song which first made the name of Charles Mackay cherished of Englishmen. In some of these "Sketches" it strikes the reader that the "watcher on the lonely tower" is less hopeful than when he began to herald the break of day. There are more notes of wailing in his descent than there were. "The sigh of the pine-trees" has gathered up in itself the intermittent strains of buoyant anticipation and glee which used to triumph over it. Instead of "progress"—name much abused, indeed, yet sacred—Sisyphus

"Rolling the dreadful ball,
In vain, in vain,"

is the symbol of human efforts, and "Heart-sore in Babylon" is become the appropriate motto of one considerable series of the writer's musings upon his fellow-men. Is it that theories of human fraternity and progress are themselves too flimsy to bear the rough shocks of cruel and disastrous events, and that no other platform will sustain us under them, but that of definite Christian belief and hope? Certain it is that from any other point of view than the vantage-ground thus afforded, we should equally despair. Standing there, we feel that to despair of the world is a sin, and that He who by Christian faith as the main fountain, has nourished the better life of the human race, will not suffer the world to go back, but will show us

* Bishop Colenso on the Pentateuch. Parts III. and IV. London: Longman.

* Studies from the Antique, and Sketches from Nature. By CHARLES MACKAY. London: Virtue.

"even greater things than these." Of course we have here in view not the man Charles Mackay, in those interior recesses of the spirit where we should not venture to intrude, but the general cast of his writings—which, we think, will be found to bear out the remark we have made. We are sorry that Dr. Mackay has thought it worth while to print the unfair ebullition of party-feeling, headed the "War Christian," and dated, "New York, January, 1863." Authors and poets must have their prejudices like other people, we suppose; else we should wonder till we were tired of wondering, that men of so finely polished spirits and so well entitled to claim the honours of the gentle brotherhood of the Muses, as, for example, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Charles Mackay, should mar pleasant volumes by such acrid and heterogeneous ingredients as flavour the whole of the last production of the author of the "Scarlet Letter," and which constitute all that is noticeable in this one lyric of our author's. He ought not to need reminding that there is often as much uncharitableness in the denouncer of "bigots," as in those whom he denounces. After all, it is but one, and that taste, must be its excuse. Very much more to our and more worthy of the author, is the following, and for the sake of which the most eager "War-Christian" may forgive the tirade against him on the preceding page:—

FLOWERS AND CHILDREN.

"Oh the flow'rets, the bonnie wee flow'rets,
Glinting and smiling and peeping through the grass!
And oh the children, the bonnie little children,
I see them and love them and bless them as I pass!
I bless them—but I'm sad for them—
I wish I could be glad for them,
For who, alas! can tell me the Fate that shall befall?
The flow'rets of the morning,
The greenwood path adorning,
May be scattered ere the noontime by the wild
wind's sudden call;
Or plucked because they're beautiful,
By rudest hands, undutiful;
Or trampled under foot by the cattle of the stall;
And the smiling little children, the bonnie little children,
That sport like happy moths in the sunny summer
sheen,
May perish ere the day-time
Of their expected May-time,
And sleep beneath the daisies and the long grass
growing green;
Or a worse, worse fate may light on them,
And cast more fatal blight on them:
The bonnie little maiden may be wooed and cast
away;
And the bonnie boy prove ruthless,
Or cowardly or truthless,
Or a gold-adoring hypocrite before his head be gray.
But oh ye fairy blossoms! whatever be the Future,
I would not, if I might, peer through its awful glass.
Bloom, flowerets of the wild wood!
Rejoice, oh happy childhood!
I look at you and love you and bless you as I pass."

But we must turn to what is the more elaborate half of the present volume, the "Studies from the Antique." Here Dr. Mackay does not aim at mere artistic delineation. The old Greek heroes and heroines are rather used by him as vehicles for the conveyance of universal moral and spiritual truth. The sensuous environment of the mythical times is depicted with sympathetic joyousness, but the persons themselves are conceived in the light of the moral experience of subsequent ages. We have already touched upon his use of that strange creation of fancy, the punishment of Sisyphus, as a symbol of the "vanity, all is vanity" of the preacher. As another example of his treatment of mythology, we may mention his "Chiron"—

"Misnamed the Centaur by the foolish folk
Of dull Boeotia,"—

who is no longer the mere kindly, simple-minded brother of a lawless race, and as such the instructor of the son of Peleus in all the arts of "well-born" youth; but one whose native pride and aspiration are "sicklied o'er with the pale 'cast of thought,'" and whose aspirations for knowledge beyond what the gods allow, are punished by all that keen misery which attends the favoured few who see beyond the thin veil of sense which wraps their unthinking fellow-creatures around. So the noisy, sensual rout that flock around the Bacchus of higher poetic insight and inspiration, typify those fierce lusts of man's animal side whereby he ever perverts and turns to a curse the very "fire from heaven." And the woes predicted by her whose prophetic gift was neutralised by the tantalising condition of never being believed—are those which the writer believes to be the curse, half seen and half still threatening in the future, which a Cassandra of the present day might foretell. Dr. Mackay shows no little skill in flinging his modern drapery of thought round the statuesque figures of ancient myth. Schiller has herein to some extent led the way, as in his Cassandra and his Polyxena; but Schiller adhered far more closely to classical colouring than Dr. Mackay has done. The Laureate's Ulysses and Tithonus are perhaps the modes to which he would point as exemplifying his ideal employment of the ancient mythology. And few would

refuse to admit, that a certain infusion of the element of modern thought and feeling, kindling the antique to a warmer and more infectious life, lends no small part of their charm to these inimitable compositions. We have, however, no intention of comparing Dr. Mackay's treatment of classical subjects with that of Tennyson. There is a richness and variety of music about the latter, combined with a *curiosa felicitas* of diction, to which the former rarely approaches. But in general appropriateness and gracefulness of expression, as well as power to develop his conceptions harmoniously and completely, Dr. Mackay has attained a mastery which few have compassed in the same field. We have great difficulty in selecting any extract of convenient length from this portion of the volume. The following fragment is perhaps as capable as any of being detached from its setting, though there are several others which we should have preferred did their dimensions allow:—

THE VISION OF PROTEUS.

"Obedient to his call
Came lovely women in their joyous youth,
Brave men, and sages who had died for Truth,
Or lived to plant its banner on the wall;
Came little children, ruddy as the rose,
Came young Ambition, withered in desire,
But fresh for vengeance on opposing foes;
Came jesters with their arrowy tongues gall-tipped,
And grave buffoons large-paunched and heavy-lipped,
Came kings and Pharaohs weary of their crowns,
Envious of ploughmen who could sleep,
Envious—but yet ashamed to weep
At better fortune of contented clowns;
Came beggars leaning on their staves,
Came careless uncomplaining slaves,
And slaves in whose hot blood the slavery ran
Like maddening poison—goaded all the man
To quick revolt;—came Misery, gaunt and bare,
Full of remorseful secrets; came Despair
Silent or querulous, or moaning low;—
Came lovers laden with deep joy or woe;
Came rich men, weary that they should endure
Evils as many as the wearier poor;
Came Youth that longed for death, and Age forlorn
That clung to life—yet grieved that it was born.
And Proteus saw and loved them, all and each,
Imbibing knowledge from their pain,
As trees fruition from the rain.
And all that human agony could teach,
Or human joy impart,
He studied with full mind and fuller heart,
Till he became a world, all worlds containing,
And bore the heavy burden uncomplaining,
And thought the thoughts that throb and burn
In all the planets as they turn,
Thoughts immortal, universal—perfect as the spheres
above,
Death in Life—but Life for ever—and Eternity of
Love."

This volume is calculated to add to the reputation of the writer.

LANCASHIRE LIFE.—"CHRONICLES OF WAVERLOW."*

The county of Lancashire has always played such a conspicuous part in the history of the country—in past times as the stronghold of loyalty, and now as the seat of our richest manufactures—that any book which serves either to record the past, to arrest what is going ere it has altogether slipped from the memory of man, or to inform us as to its present state, deserves our respect and gratitude. The fact that the money-getting of the age has doomed this county to lay aside the usage of nature, and no longer to bring forth even herbs after its kind, but cinders, and dirt, and discomfort—that the influx of operatives has made the villages for the most part villages in name only—and that this progress of wealth, which is withering, polluting, marring the beauty of nature on every hand, has been so rapid and extensive, that much of Lancashire as it now is has sprung up as a mushroom:—this, we say, makes such chronicles most necessary; and it requires that the chronicler should be of the past and present—should be, so to speak, part and parcel of the changes themselves.

Such is Mr. Brierley, the author of the "Chronicles of Waverlow," who will startle perhaps a good many who take up his entertaining volume, by the announcement that Waverlow is in Lancashire. A pretty village, an English village, is rarely dreamt of by one who visits the great city of the north, and from whichever side he approaches he sees only the traces of manufacture, and is ready to sigh, as he looks in vain for nature in her beauty, Cotton, cotton, everywhere! But a single glance shows us that no county in England was ever more laid out for beauty, and it makes us glad to learn that there are "sunny nooks and green fields, sweet 'waters rippling through valleys rich with 'flowers and herbage,' and that there are still places where snow may keep her virgin white unsoiled by the smoke of mills. But a much more useful thing still for us to learn is that, even though the features of the country may have changed, the people's hearts and affections have not

changed also. The cold, comfortless aspect of the manufacturing districts grates upon us, and we are apt to think that as are the things so are the people, and that weaving, spinning, and the other branches, cannot be undertaken save by men whose hearts seem as hard and cold as their ears are deaf to the perpetual din that they live in. But in the "Chronicles of Waverlow" we have to learn once more that such a judgment is false and ungenerous: that the working classes in Lancashire have hearts as true as beat anywhere, and that often under their rough independence of behaviour there lies more delicacy and feeling for one another than is to be found in the same classes elsewhere. It is useless to quote from a book which evinces this almost in every page; but the last story of "The Old Thatched House" is one, perhaps, the most affecting. We like the story, "Trevor Hall," which occupies a third of the whole book, the least, although there are many beautiful touches in it: but it is very melodramatic, and the characters both of Sir Richard and Lady Trevor are awkward and feebly sustained. It is in the portraiture of his own class that Mr. Brierley excels. There are several instances in which the composition is rough and inelegant; and some of the really Lancashire words would be understood if they were interpreted. Perhaps in his next publication Mr. Brierley would translate these, instead of explaining that "built like a tawr" means, "built like a turret."

THE MONTHLIES.

Blackwood has no political article [this month. Its "topic of the day" is "The Royal Academy Reformed." A lengthy but very able article unravels that rather intricate problem, advocates a large and liberal reform, and demands that the Government act with decision and promptitude, and satisfy the professional and non-professional public by a bold and conclusive measure. "Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other 'Things in General,'" is an amusing commencement of the experiences and observations of a supposed Irish gentleman who has been sold out of his estates, but has a fine vein of egotism as to his personal abilities and knowledge of the world. "Witch-hampton Hall" is a very sensational piece of fiction, turning on the shame of a high-born lady who substitutes her own infant for the deceased babe of her sister, &c., &c.,—but is not without knowledge and power. "A Ride through Sutherland" is full of pleasant picture. The stories continued, and the review of Mr. Kirk's "Charles the Bold" call for no particular remark. It is not an averagely good number.

Fraser opens with an article by Mr. Bonamy Price on "The Political Temper of the Nation." It attempts to answer the question, "Why is Lord Palmerston so 'strong?'"—"How has it come about that he surpasses 'Peel and almost equals Pitt in the extent and apparent 'solidity of his power?'" The writer considers that "the 'whole people of the three kingdoms will him to be 'their Minister.'" The explanation is to be sought "not so much in Lord Palmerston himself as in the 'political state of the nation.'" That it is so, we agree with Mr. Price. The explanation given is, that the Premier is "a Minister of transition"—"the nation has become Conservative,—heartily, thoroughly, truly 'Conservative'—not in the sense of going back, regretting the past, repudiating effective reforms, but in the sense of being 'satisfied with our 'institutions, and desiring no further change.'" We are told that "the reforming flood is spent; and the ebb 'has set in unmistakably":—"We are witnessing the 'last stage of the period of reform—not that it has 'been harmful, or excites regret, but that its work has 'been done thoroughly";—"the building has been put 'into complete repair, and men now are eager to be 'rid of the brick and the mortar, and to live in the fair 'mansion, and enjoy it." Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and others of their "school," have "betrayed a temperament, a spirit, a prejudice, that run counter to the 'deepest feeling of Englishmen; and it has gradually 'become evident that these men in their inmost hearts 'profoundly dislike the constitution of society in Eng- 'land." Any large extension of the suffrage would decide that "the working classes henceforth are to rule 'the country." The principle of a plurality of votes is advocated, as the basis of any further enlargement of our electoral system. The only decidedly liberal opinion Mr. Price expresses is, that "the Protestant Church of 'Ireland presents a problem for which public opinion 'seems earnestly seeking some solution";—that "the 'public conscience is deeply offended by the existing 'state of that Church,"—and that "so glaring an evil 'cannot be suffered to continue unmitigated." We do not object to the ground thus selected for the one reform, confessed to be of "vast magnitude," which remains to be effected. We can wait for the abolition of Church-rates, and many other like measures, while this struggle goes on, into which we are told, we hope truly, that public conscience is earnestly entering. "Public Works" is a practically important article, and demands attention. Dr. Vaughan's "Revolutions in History" is impartially, ably, and approvingly reviewed. "Village Life 'in Oudh" has more than an ephemeral interest. The

* *Chronicles of Waverlow.* By BENJAMIN BRIERLEY. Simpkin and Co.

review of "The Life and Writings of Theodore Parker," holds that the man and his books are deserving of careful attention for what they teach us about the state of thought and feeling in America (which we are quite sure is not much), and still more "for the questions they raise, and which press for a solution quite as much on one side of the Atlantic as the other." The writer contends for "the importance of recognising in the most ample way the moral innocence of such opinions as Parker's, whether they are true or false"; yet it is admitted that "his doctrine rests on a basis which the general course of speculation does not support," and that the unsatisfactoriness of his method extends to "every part of his theories, both negative and positive." Referring to the statements of the New Testament, quoted by Bishop Butler, as to "Christ's office as mediator," the author of this review thinks that these passages are "expressions of the writers' own opinions," without any "notion of laying down any categorical propositions whatever respecting Christ;" and that "it will be time to discuss the question how we ought to act if we had overwhelming evidence in favour of an improbable dogma, when we have some proof at least that any dogma at all has been propounded by any one claiming supernatural authority." This is in the recent spirit of *Fraser*. The article has one sharp and true word, at least—"Parker's absolute morality has produced one singular result,—it makes its advocates every bit as intolerant as the most intolerant theologian, and that with quite as little reason," and of Mr. Francis Newman, as an instance, adds, "There must be a strange fascination in the theory of infallibility, when men whose lives are passed in protesting against the infallibility of books and institutions, set up the infallibility of their own consciences in matters of the most complex kind."

The *Cornhill*—with its line of black so sadly suggestive—contains appropriately two tributes to Thackeray, one by his greatest comrade in the fiction of the times, Charles Dickens, the other by his *Cornhill* successor, Anthony Trollope. It is to the credit of both that they will certainly disappoint the expectations of their readers,—had they written with more completeness and elaboration it would have been less to the honour of their hearts. A quotation from Mr. Dickens's generous tribute to his fellow-labourer in the field of literature has already appeared in our columns, and we now add an extract from Mr. Trollope's paper,—

"He who knew Thackeray will have a vacancy in his heart's inmost closet, which must remain vacant till he dies. One loved him almost as one loves a woman, tenderly and with thoughtfulness,—thinking of him when away from him as a source of joy which cannot be analysed, but is full of comfort. One who loved him, loved him thus because his heart was tender, as is the heart of a woman. It need be told to no one that four years ago—four years and one month at the day on which these words will come before the reader—this magazine was commenced under the guidance, and in the hands, of Mr. Thackeray. It is not for any of us who were connected with him in the enterprise to say whether this was done successfully or not; but it is for us—for us of all men—to declare that he was the kindest of guides, the gentlest of rulers, and, as a fellow-workman, liberal, unselfish, considerate, beyond compare. It has been said of him that he was jealous as a writer. We of the *Cornhill* knew nothing of such jealousy. At the end of two years Mr. Thackeray gave up the management of the magazine, finding that there was much in the very nature of the task which embarrassed and annoyed him. He could not bear to tell an ambitious aspirant that his aspirations were in vain; and, worse again, he could not endure to do so when a lady was his suppliant. Their letters to him were thorns that festered in his side, as he has told us himself. In truth it was so. There are many who delight in wielding the editorial ferule, good men and true, no doubt, who open their hearts genially to genius when they find it; but they can repress and crush the incapable tyro, or the would-be poetess who has nothing to support her but her own ambition, if not with delight, at least with satisfaction. Of such men are good editors made. Whether it be a point against a man, or for him, to be without such power, they who think of the subject may judge for themselves. Thackeray had it not. He lacked hardness for the place, and therefore, at the end of two years, he relinquished it."

Further on Mr. Trollope says:—

"'Esmond,' of all his works, has most completely satisfied the critical tastes of those who profess themselves to read critically. For myself, I own that I regard 'Esmond' as the first and finest novel in the English language. Taken as a whole, I think that it is without a peer. There is in it a completeness of historical plot, and an absence of that taint of unnatural life which blemishes, perhaps, all our other historical novels, which places it above its brethren. And, beyond this, it is replete with a tenderness which is almost divine,—a tenderness which no poetry has surpassed. . . . But if 'Esmond' be, as a whole, our best English novel, Colonel Newcome is the finest single character in English fiction. That it has been surpassed by Cervantes, in 'Don Quixote,' we may, perhaps, allow, though 'Don Quixote' has the advantage of that hundred years which is necessary to the perfect mellowing of any great work. When Colonel Newcome shall have lived his hundred years, and the lesser works of Thackeray and his compeers shall have died away, then, and not till then, will the proper rank of this creation in literature be appreciated."

"Cousin Phillis" is concluded, and too soon. The writer's minute truth of perception and simple feeling have given great charm to the short story, which is remarkable, not for Phillis's sake, sweet girl, after all, but for the life-like portraiture of the manly Dissenting minister. "The Life of a Farm Labourer" is an admirable paper, and most earnestly maintains a foundation-truth of the last importance, that, "In the full de-

velopment of the principle of self-help, gained by means of sound provident societies, will be found the salvation of the English peasantry; and with that principle the Poor Law is at war." We don't like "Margaret Denzil." The kindly paper on "David Gray" expects more for the future of his verses than is likely to be realised. The remaining contents we pass by.

Macmillan has a tribute to the memory of Thackeray, from the pen of Mr. Henry Kingsley, with an addition by the editor. Both speak too much for the present moment of his writings,—the former, as the editor says, with "practised perception of the subtleties of that species of literature in which Thackeray was a master," and with something of the master's feeling,—and the editor himself with excellent critical sagacity and thoughtfulness, although he commences so unpromisingly as to use the threadbare "star of the first magnitude." It is very true that—

"Thackeray is best thought of, in some respects, as a sage, a man of experienced wisdom, and a conclusive grasp of the world and its worth, expressing himself, partly by accident, through the particular modes of story-writing and humorous extravagance. And what was his philosophy? . . . The essential philosophy of any mind is often a thing of few and simple words, reflecting a form of thought that it requires no elaborate array of propositions to express . . . that elementary mode of thought which comes and goes oftenest, and into which one always sinks when one is meditative and alone. And so may we not recognise Thackeray's habitual philosophy in a peculiar variation of these words of the Laureate, which he makes to be spoken by the hero of his 'Maud'?"—

"We are puppets, Man in his pride, and Beauty fair in her flower;
Do we move ourselves, or are moved by an unseen hand at a game
That pushes us off the board, and others ever succeed?
Ah yet, we cannot be kind to each other here for an hour;
We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and grin at a brother's shame;
However we brave it out, we men are a little breed?"

We need not quote the whole passage. Mr. Masson's "Dead Men" contains a full picture of old Marischal College, Aberdeen, in his own days there, and sketches of Dr. Knight—not a man the world will care much for—and of William Thom, the poet of Inverury, to whom he is tender beyond all his deserts as a poet or a man, for he was a graceless creature, and of no great gifts. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in a second paper on "A French Eton," admits, after all, that there is nothing like an Eton in France, and that it is the "substitute" to which the writer would call attention. His scheme is "the establishment of our secondary instruction by the State"—thinks 20,000*l.* a-year would be a good beginning, but only that,—would found schools such as the French Lyceums,—and it seems would have private schools subject to Government inspection. He promises to return to the subject of "State-intervention in the establishment of public instruction," seeing that it is "so beset with misrepresentation and misconception." Mr. Arnold, notwithstanding all his experience, has not comprehended public feeling in this country on such a matter; and has not tried to understand what is really in the "catchword," *The State had better leave things alone*, which he answers so easily with, "Now, I say 'that education is not one of those things which the State ought to leave alone.' He knows little of the force of the opposition to State-education, or of its deepest roots, if he actually believes that the principal objection is 'that it is humiliating, and pauperising,' which alone he attempts to refute. The 'Competition Wallah' writes with great earnestness and power and moral elevation of 'British Temper towards India'; a subject that is most important not only to philanthropic schemes for India, but to the continued possession of the country and the government of its populations with their good-will. The article concludes with three very clever specimens of the humorous translation of the Odes of Horace, adopted to Indian ideas. 'A Son of the Soil' proves to be a very clever story, managed with great dexterity, and full of truth to life.

Good Words, besides continuations of different series of articles by the Editor, Mr. Isaac Taylor, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Gosse, and others, has valuable papers on "Light-houses" by Mr. Stevenson, on the "Freedmen of the United States" by Mr. Ludlow (the character of which may be inferred from the name of the faithful writer), and on "Life in a Drop of Water" by Sir David Brewster. Miss Ingelow's poem is worthy of her bright and genial nature, and is suggestively illustrated by Mr. Millais. There is also an anonymous poetical tribute to Thackeray, from which we would quote were it not almost absurd to do so by the contents of a magazine that circulates by hundreds of thousands. *Good Words* is at its highest point as yet of strength and delightfulness.

Christian Work has two papers of pre-eminent interest—"Tabitha in Hamburg," by Mr. Fleming Stevenson, and "Paris, its Workmen and Missions," by Dr. De Pressensé. All the other articles are valuable and interesting: and the letters descriptive of the movements in all countries affecting Christian work are so rich in facts, and have such stimulating influences for the heart of the Christian worker, that we should think the month sadly lacking in its usual fruit were this magazine withheld from us.

The *Christian Observer* contains an article on "Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker," not without vigour, affecting pity for "poor Parker," but basely seeking to identify the Broad-Church party with his views, and talking of "Mr. Maurice, Mr. Parker, and

theologians of the same school." Some of the strictures on "Mr. Froude's History of Queen Elizabeth and the Reformation" are not undeserved; but there is a narrow traditional party feeling in others, and it is in the *Observer's* characteristic taste to say not only that "he is not forward to do justice to the Reformation," but that "to him unhappily all religions seem alike indifferent."

The *Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home* again deserve all possible praise, but we need not repeat our last month's commendations.—The *Quiver*, we confess, hardly satisfies us, either as to Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson's tale or the Bible expositions; but its light matter is varied enough for all tastes, and its conservations on "Unitarianism not the Truth" have very marked character. "The World of School," by the author of 'Eric,' will certainly redeem more deficiencies than can be charged against the magazine, and ought to give it circulation whatever there are boys to read and be benefited by fiction so truthful, pure, heart-moving, and healthy as Mr. Farrar's.

Events of the Month, Part I. (J. and C. Mozley), embodies a good notion, and might be made very valuable and immensely successful. But we think the introduction of stories, essays, and light articles is a mistake, and will be found to repel those who want a convenient summary of passing events in every nation and in every department of human life, and who would preserve such annals permanently; while such persons as want a magazine of general literature will be impatient of the space given to the chronicle of events and notes on contemporary affairs.

The *Rainbow* is edited by Dr. Leask, and is intelligent, varied, attractive; but its "special reference to the revealed future of the church and the world"—the "doctrine to which it is consecrated"—will necessarily limit its circulation, which we could not ourselves wish to promote, though willing that the "doctrine" should be an open question between Christians, because we think it false and deeply injurious.

The *Baptist Reporter* is entitled to one more word in commendation generally of the manner in which it is adapted to all the aspects and wants of denominational life, while free and generous in spirit.—The *Bromley Lecture Hall Chronicle* is of local interest.—The *Church of England Temperance Magazine*, though its title is rather oddly suggestive, is an approvable effort to promote, not merely the teetotal movement, but the subordination of that movement to religious principles and aims: but we cannot commend to our own circle a magazine that has Church colour throughout, and that looks for the natural leaders of the Temperance movement in "the clergy of the National Church": and we should as little like a distinctive Presbyterian Temperance or Baptist Temperance as we do this of the Church of England.

Every Boy's Magazine is pronounced by a discriminating juvenile circle to which we have referred it, to be first-rate, and nothing going to be jollier or more enjoyable.—*Young England* is exceedingly rich in natural history—with Wonders of Chemistry, Adventures of Cannibal Jack, and an "authentic history" of Whittington and his cat—surely enough to commend so cheap, wholesome, and pleasant a monthly, which, moreover, has abundant illustrations.

It will be easily understood that so large a mass of reading as is contained in the monthlies must be for some days in the reviewer's hands, if he is to give any intelligent report thereupon: and it seems desirable to say explicitly, that several magazines reach us after the monthly bundle is made up, and for that reason only are omitted in this notice.

QUARTERLIES.

Subsequently to the completion of our recent review of the new year's "Quarterlies," we received *The Journal of Science* (Churchill and Son)—the first number of which leads us to expect that a want long felt by men of liberal education in all classes will now be adequately supplied. It is edited by Mr. Samuelson and Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S. Its contributors include the most eminent scientific names of the day—Ansted, Beale, Carpenter, Fairbairn, Glaisher, Herschel, Hind, Robert Hunt, Kingsley, Mallet, Quatrefages, and above sixty others. The introductory article contains a most fascinating and instructive survey of the present state of scientific knowledge;—the *Chronicles of Science*, in every department, are full, careful, interestingly written, and of incalculable value;—and the original articles on Coal Resources, by the best possible authority, Mr. Hull,—on Oceanic Telegraphy, by Dr. Wallich and Mr. Crookes,—on the late Earthquake, by Mr. Mallet,—on Lighthouse Illumination, by Dr. Gladstone,—on the Relations of Light and Heat to the Vital Forces of Plants, by Dr. Carpenter,—and on the reputed Fossil Man of Neanderthal, by Professor King, contain each a body of information which might really have almost made the fortune of distinct works. The illustrations are numerous and admirable. There is one question as to which our readers will be glad to know what is the stand-point of this new and welcome journal—the relations of science to religion. We therefore extract the following passage:—

"It would ill serve the ends of truth in any form, if we were to interfere with the free discussion of scientific topics on the ground that the views enunciated might give offence to the believers in some particular theo-

logical doctrine. Such a course would defeat rather than promote the ends of true religion, and it may even be necessary that we should now and then be tolerant of the expressions of what may appear erroneous or extreme views for the purpose of ultimately eliminating the truth. Whilst, however, we have too much faith in the good taste and right feeling of our collaborators, to suppose that freedom of discussion would ever be employed as a cloak for irreverence, we are bound to state that it will not be with our cognisance or sanction, if any expression in the slightest degree savouring of this quality finds its way into our journal; and we may add this, not to curry favour with those to whom these remarks are more particularly addressed, but in order that persons who are anxious to consult these pages with a view to the acquisition of sound science for the purposes of religious teaching, may not be driven away, to make place for others of a less friendly disposition, whose aim will be to detect heresy, or to turn the revelations of nature into a means of upholding superstition."

It may be worth while to say that even in this first number we find Professor King refusing to accept the Fossil Man whom so many are predisposed to believe in, and the editors pointing out that all present scientific evidence is against the theories of scientific creation (so greedily received by some) and of spontaneous generation (rather confidently affirmed by others). There is no new periodical that has excited more interest in our minds than this; and we hope to be able to keep it before our readers as one most important to the characteristic culture and tendency of our own times.

The *Social Science Review*, by Dr. Richardson, has also its peculiar claims; and the article by the editor on "The Diseases of Overworked Men" ought to give it currency and cordial welcome in all classes. Its general contents appeal to the highest interests of the family, society, and the nation.

One word only at present for *The Educator*, which all who are interested in the improvement of primary education, and especially in its diffusion by the unfettered and responsible labour of Voluntaryism, should encourage in every possible way. It takes up all the more pressing aspects of the Education question, from our own point of view, and with knowledge, intelligence, and power. For families, its "music" is worth its cost.

NOTE.—*Book of Sacred Song*. Edited by the Rev. CHARLES KEMBLE.—In justification of the opinion we expressed last week as to the want of knowledge, and the use of only second-hand materials, apparent in the compilation of this work, we ought to have added that the well-known hymn by Gerhardt, translated by Wesley, "Commit thou all thy griefs," &c., is given entire on pp. 83–85, and that the second half of the same hymn, commencing with the verse, "Give to the winds thy fears," &c., is also given on pp. 78–79, so that eight stanzas of four lines each are printed twice within five pages!—but with the dislocation of three stanzas, and with some verbal alterations, which, if our recollection serves us, were made by the late Mr. Josiah Conder, in adapting so long a hymn to congregational use.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A new daily paper is about to appear. It is said that it is in the Liberal interest, and will have a capital of 50,000*l.* to back it.

Mr. Edward Dicey has left London this week for Schleswig; and his correspondence from the seat of war there will doubtless be expected with peculiar interest in the columns of a London morning paper by those who know his graphic power and his fair and candid spirit as a writer, as shown in his little book on modern Rome, his letters from America in *Macmillan* and the *Spectator*, and his other publications.—*The Reader*.

RESTORATION OF CHARING-CROSS.—A monument is about to be erected at Charing-cross, as nearly as possible the same in size and feature as the original Eleanor Cross, which stood in the village of Charing. This architectural boon is promised by the new railway company, whose architect, Mr. Barry, A.R.A., has found a most convenient site in the open space in front of the terminus, very near the exact spot on which the ancient cross stood. The height of the edifice will be nearly seventy feet. Of the ten crosses which marked the halting places of the coffin of Queen Eleanor on the road from Grantham to Westminster Abbey, only three are now in existence, the finest being that at Waltham.

BOOK PROSPECTS OF THE MONTH.—In Theology Messrs. Longman and Co. have published "English Biblical Criticism and the Pentateuch from a German Point of View," by John Mithleisen Arnold, B.D.; and they announce "The History of the Formation of the Prayer-book," by the Rev. G. H. Stoddart, B.D. Mr. Murray announces "Meditations on the Essence of the Christian Religion," by M. Guizot, translated from the French; Messrs. Rivingtons, "The Last Sermons of the Rev. Thomas Singer, M.A.," and "School Sermons, by the Rev. Ed. St. John Parry, M.A.," Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker, "Daniel the Prophet: Eight Lectures," by the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D.; Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., "The Authenticity of the Book of Daniel," by the Rev. J. M. Fuller, M.A.; "The Apostle Paul and the Christian Church at Philippi," by the late Rev. J. F. Todd; and Weiseler's "Chronological Synopsis of the Four Gospels," translated by the Rev. E. Venables, M.A.; and Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, "The Rise and Progress of Religious Life in England," by S. Rowler Pattison,

F.G.S., and "Thoughts on the Divine Treatment of Sin," by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown. In Historical Literature and Biography we are promised by Messrs. Longman and Co., "A Biographical Sketch of the late Sir Benjamin E. Brodie," by Henry W. Acland, M.D.; by Mr. Murray, "The History of the Interregnum from the Death of Charles I. to the Battle of Dunbar," by Andrew Bisset; a "History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1795," by Professor Sybel; and a "Dictionary of Ancient Ecclesiastical Biography," to be edited by Dr. W. Smith; by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., "A Short History of England down to the Reformation," by Goldwin Smith, M.A., and "The Roman and the Teuton, University Lectures," by the Rev. C. Kingsley; by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, "The Decline of the Roman Republic," by Geo. Long, M.A.; by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, "My Life and Recollections," by the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley. In Fiction, during the month, Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish "Late Laurels," a tale; Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, "Agnes," by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Cost of Caser Gwn," by Mary Howitt; "My Stepfather's Home," by Lady Blake; "Sybilla Lockwood," by Noel Redcliffe; and "A New Story of English Life," by the Rev. J. M. Bellow; Messrs. Chapman and Hall, "The Town of the Cascades," by Michael Banim, and "Emilia in England," by George Meredith; Mr. Bentley, "Wylder's Hand," by J. S. Le Fanu, and "The Dances Sketched by Themselves," a series of Popular Stories, translated by Mrs. Bushby; Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., "Mr. and Mrs. Faulconbridge," by Hamilton Aidé; and Mr. Newby, "Raised to the Woolpack," by Langton Lockhart; "The Diary of George Dern"; and "Above and Below," by J. N. Gannon. In Miscellaneous Literature, including Voyages and Travels, Messrs. Longman and Co. have in the press, "Eastern Europe and Western Asia in 1861, 2, and 3," by Henry Arthur Tilley; Mr. Murray, "Rambles in the Deserts of Syria and among the Turcomans and Bedawens"; Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., "The Hakim Bashi; or, Adventures of Giuseppe Antonelli, a Physician in the Turkish Service," by Dr. H. Sandwith, and "Journal of a Diplomatic Three Years' Residence in Persia," by E. B. Eastwick, Esq.; Messrs. Bell and Daldy, "The Customs and Traditions of Palestine compared with the Bible, from Observations made during a Residence of Eight Years," by Dr. Ermete Pierotti; and Messrs. Chapman and Hall, "Vladimir and Catharine; or, Kiev in the Year 1861."—*The Reader*.

MUSIC.

NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Wednesday being the fifty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Mendelssohn, was legitimately enough set apart by Mr. Martin's tuneful host—the National Choral Society—for the performance of "Elijah," the masterpiece of the composer. A very crowded attendance in Exeter Hall indicated a more than ordinary interest in this production of the popular oratorio. Mr. Sims Reeves sang with his accustomed expression the fine tenor solos, and Mr. Santley discharged, with the ease of perfect mastery, the arduous part of the prophet. Miss Heywood's rich contralto voice did ample justice to such songs as "O rest in the Lord," and Madame Rudersdorff exhibited her facile and dramatic power, though her voice in the grand quartet and chorus, "Holy is God the Lord," was sadly needed, and should not have been withheld. In the choruses we were struck anew with the wondrous genius and varied style of Mendelssohn. They were all given with much spirit, but there was occasional unsteadiness and a lack of softness and colouring. But Mr. Martin's chorus seems to be yielding to the discipline of his hand, and the cordial applause at the close of Wednesday's performance is a sign that he has not laboured in vain to train up a new and efficient body of singers.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The concert given by this choice body of singers at St. James's Hall last Thursday evening, was not inferior to any of its predecessors in the selection of music, the finish of the performance, and the pleasure it afforded to the large audience. The glees and madrigals were given with a delicacy, sweetness, and intelligent appreciation of the capabilities of the composition, possible to none but a picked and highly trained choir. Whether the introduction of the Scots Fusilier band, with their loud-speaking brass instruments and somewhat ponderous music, was an improvement, is a matter about which there will be difference of opinion, but of the additional interest afforded by the exquisite performance on the pianoforte by M. Dannereuth there can be none. This gentleman's brilliant execution excited the enthusiasm of the listeners, and his rendering of Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata was full of grace and feeling. The encores of the evening were accorded to a madrigal, to that unsupplanted favourite, "These cloud-capt towers," and to a duet from the "Stabat Mater," sung by Miss Westbrook and Miss Whytock, both of whom showed themselves possessed of powerful, rich, and well-disciplined voices.

A PRINTER'S ERROR.—A ludicrous blunder appears in a Ripon paper, caused by a line which properly belonged to a meeting report having been accidentally placed between two announcements of births. The record read as follows:—"On the 3rd instant, at Ellington, the wife of Mr. Terry, schoolmaster, of a son. He spoke indistinctly, but was understood to say that, on the 5th instant, at Bondgate, Ripon, the wife of Mr. Joseph Lonsdale, tailor, of a daughter."

Gleanings.

The late Duke of Cleveland is said to have left nearly a million sterling in personalty.

It is said that Mrs. Somerville, now in her eighty-second year, is engaged upon, and has nearly finished, a scientific work of great labour and importance.

A Philadelphia paper says the receipts of petroleum during this year will reach nearly 500,000 barrels.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool on Friday last was 262,370, against 402,890 at the corresponding period of last year.

The belle of the Chippewas a hundred years ago still lingers on the shores of time and Red Lake, Minnesota, at the good old age of one hundred and twenty.

A CAPACIOUS WINDMILL.—The following advertisement recently appeared in a contemporary:—"To millers.—To be let, a windmill containing three pair of stones, a bakehouse, a corn-shop, and about five acres of land, dwelling-house, and garden."

Drury-lane Theatre is fitted with a double set of fireproof approaches. The result is that in a few minutes an audience, however large, is enabled to leave the theatre and to enter spacious fireproof corridors and staircases, where they are secure from danger.

OPENING THE SESSION.—An American paper states that the chaplain of the House of Representatives of Iowa opened the present session with an official prayer which was a model of brevity and comprehensiveness. "Give us a sound currency, pure water, and undefiled religion," was one of its two or three clauses.

The committee charged with providing the banquet in the city of London to the Prince and Princess of Wales have just published an elaborate report of their proceedings. It appears that the whole cost of the banquet, which lasted six hours altogether, amounted to 16,590*l.*, afterwards reduced by about 1,500*l.* by the resale of a variety of articles used on the occasion.

DISINFECTION OF AIR.—Dr. Richardson states that iodine, placed in a small box with a perforated lid, is a good means of destroying organic poisons in rooms. During the late epidemic of the small-pox in London, he has seen the method used with benefit. Charcoal is also used in the hospitals of India, according to Dr. Murray Thomson, with beneficial effect. It is hung in bags from the rafters.

THE LATEST WRINKLE.—An American paper says that the latest wrinkle in this age of novelties is a new-fashioned tea and coffee cup, invented for the benefit of gentlemen with heavy moustachios. It is contrived in such a manner that the most savage-phizzed military man may imbibe without immersing the delight of his sweetheart in the drink.

A TURKISH SOLOMON.—A good *bon mot* of the Grand Vizier, apropos of the clerical squabble about the burial of the late Baroutchi-bashio, has been current during the week. It appears that the defeated "Catholic party urged their right, in the last resort, before his highness, affirming that they held conclusive proofs of the deceased functionary having died a member of their communion." "Well, then," said Fuad Pasha, "since you are thus sure of his soul, you can, I think, afford to leave the other his body,"—an award which will bear no indifferent comparison with the famous judgment of Solomon.—*Levant Herald*.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.—Such is the continual migration into towns that three-fourths of the total increase of population in England now occurs in them,—that is to say, the population of the kingdom increasing by 200,000 in a year, the towns increase by 150,000, the country districts by only 50,000. In 1851 the town and the country population were about equal; in 1861 the town population was nearly 11,000,000, and the village and country population not very much more than 9,000,000. In population London, soon now to count its 3,000,000, stands unapproached in the world; and there are in England and Wales 74 other towns with more than 20,000 inhabitants, in Ireland six, in Scotland eight.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."—Mr. Samuel Knight, of Bower House, Tanahelf, in a communication to a contemporary, gives the following comparison of the cost of articles of consumption in the years 1816 and 1864:—

1816.	1864.
Salt, 5 <i>l.</i> per lb., 5 <i>s.</i> per stone.....	4 <i>l.</i> per stone.
Lump sugar, 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> and 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per lb.	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Raw sugar, 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> and 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Tea, 8 <i>s.</i> per lb. Best green, 12 <i>s.</i> to 14 <i>s.</i>	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> per lb.
Coffee, 4 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> per lb.....	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Soap, 14 <i>d.</i> per lb.....	3 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Candles, 15 <i>d.</i> per lb.....	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Currants, 14 <i>d.</i> per lb.....	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Cheese, 1 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per lb.....	7 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Pepper, spices, and other small articles	are all less by more than one half.

A KNOWLEDGE OF GEOGRAPHY.—The *Saturday Review*, in the course of a very pertinent article on this often neglected branch of education, cites a droll instance of the want of practical knowledge of the subject:—"A comfortable, well-to-do man, seemingly a traveller by profession, who by his own account spends yearly 150*l.* on the railway (Bristol and Exeter)—takes a ticket from Exeter to Wells. He is whirled by the Highbury Junction, and does not find out his mistake till he reaches Weston-super-

Mare. Brought back to Highbridge by another train, he relieves himself by storming at the station-master and his underlings. When it is mildly set before him that a large board at Highbridge pointed out the junction for Glastonbury and Wells—"How should he know that that meant the city of Wells? There might be hot springs at Glastonbury."

AN INGENIOUS BARRISTER.—In an address at Chelmsford, the other day, Lord Chelmsford told the following anecdote:—There was a friend of his at the bar who was engaged in a nautical case in which it appeared that a vessel had been exposed to a very severe gale of wind, and had been thrown upon her beam ends. His friend the barrister, ignorant of nautical matters, asked a seaman who was in the witness-box, how it was they did not lower the topmast, upon which the witness said, with a sneer, "If you knew as much of the sea as I do, you would know that this is not a very easy matter." This incident turned the attention of his learned friend to the subject, and he invented an apparatus for lowering topmasts, for which he obtained a patent, and he realized upwards of 20,000*l.* by this, as it might be termed, accidental invention.

MR. THACKERAY IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Thackeray's first visit to this country was made on the invitation of the Mercantile Library of New York, to deliver his lecture on "The English Humorists of the Age of Queen Anne," and he was so successful, and liked American ways so well, that he came out again on his own venture to deliver his lectures on "The Four Georges." He felt himself entirely at home in New York, though he said on his first visit that our fast living almost took his breath away; but always showed himself to be perfectly self-possessed, and was perfectly frank in declaring his opinions. The day after his arrival in New York an article appeared in one of the morning papers in which he was mentioned as a snob. In the evening he was invited to meet some literary gentlemen at the house of Mr. Putman, and the first person he was introduced to on entering the room at the head of the stairs was the late Dr. Griswold, who, he had been informed, wrote the offensive article in question. "So, you are Doctor Griswold," said Thackeray, looking down upon him with a sort of good-natured contempt; "well, do I look like a snob, sir?"—*New York Independent.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

SMART—WILSON.—Jan. 16, at St. Pancras Church, Euston-square, by the Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, Mr. Edwin James Smart, of Hendon, to Eliza Maude, only daughter of Mr. J. Wilson, of Kingsbury. No cards.

LIVSEY—CONSTANTINE.—Jan. 26, at Paradise Chapel, Blackburn, by the Rev. J. Edgar, Mr. Henry Livsey, agent for mill machinery, &c., to Ann, third daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Constantine, butcher, Darwen-street, Blackburn.

POWER—RUSHWORTH.—Jan. 28, at the Congregational Church, Saltire, by the Rev. H. M. Stallybrass, Mr. Robert Power, to Miss Ann Rushworth, both of Saltire.

ALLEN—STANDLEY.—Jan. 28, at the Independent Chapel, Wymondham, by the Rev. J. Anderson, Mr. Richard Allen, to Miss Sarah Ann Standley, both of Wymondham.

JONES—PORTER.—Jan. 28, at the Broughton Congregational Church, by the Rev. J. Muncaster, Harrison Barclay, youngest son of the late Mr. Edward Jones, to Marion, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Porter, of Lower Broughton.

WESTHORPE—BELL.—Jan. 30, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. John Westhorpe, of Wigan, to Miss Frances Bell, of Hindley.

BENNETT—BROOKFIELD.—Jan. 30, at the Congregational Church, Cemetery-road, Sheffield, by the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., Mr. William Bennett, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Brookfield.

DANDO—ARMSTRONG.—Feb. 2, at the Independent Chapel, Writington, by the Rev. W. Phillips, Edward, son of the late Mr. J. Dando, of Bristol, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. John Armstrong, civil engineer.

WEBSTER—BENSON.—Feb. 3, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Scarborough, Mr. G. Webster, of Wakefield, to Miss Elizabeth Benson, of Scarborough.

WHITAKER—SMITH.—Feb. 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Bury-road, Haslingden, by the Rev. Richard Evans, of Burnley, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Stuart, minister of the place, John, fourth son of the late John Whitaker, Esq., of Waterfoot House, Haslingden, Lancashire, to Mary, only daughter of Jas. Smith, Esq., of Spring Bank, Hawes, Yorkshire. No cards.

SAUNDERS—PAYNE.—Feb. 3, at the Independent Chapel, Aylesbury, by the Rev. W. J. Gates, Mr. Thomas Bishop Saunders, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Payne, postmaster, of Aylesbury. No cards.

HOLLINGSHEAD—GOODWIN.—Feb. 4, at Bedford Chapel, by the Rev. Thomas Jones, Frederick, eldest son of Mr. G. Hollingshead, of Manchester, to Mary Sophia, second daughter of Mr. Charles Goodwin, of Bedford New-town.

CROYSDALE—BEA OCK.—Feb. 4, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. William Hudswell, Joseph, son of the late John Croysdale, Esq., of Leeds, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of R. Beaock, Esq., of Southridge Villa, Beeston Hill, near Leeds. No cards.

LAKE—SEARLE.—Feb. 4, at the Independent Chapel, Wetheridge, Devon, by the Rev. J. Smith, Mr. John Lake, yeoman, of Cruwys Morchard, to Miss Elizabeth Searle, of Wetheridge.

DEANE—BENNETT.—Feb. 4, at the Independent Chapel, Blandford, Dorsetshire, by the Rev. C. B. Symes, B.A., of Plymouth, assisted by the Rev. B. Gray, B.A., minister of the chapel, the Rev. George Deane, B.A., of Harrold, Bedfordshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Bennett, Esq., of Blandford. No cards.

SCOTT—NUTTER.—Feb. 5, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Birmingham, Thomas Scott, son of the late John Scott, of Waterloo-street, to Amelia, only child of William Nutter, of Wellington-road, Edgbaston.

DEATHS.

DICKENS.—Dec. 31, 1863, suddenly, in the officers' hospital at Calcutta, Lieutenant Walter Landor Dickens, of the 26th Native Infantry Regiment, and doing duty with the 42nd Highlanders, second son of Charles Dickens, of Gadshill, Kent.

BASDEN.—Jan. 28, of diphtheria, Frederick William, son of the Rev. F. S. Basden, of Denton, Norfolk, aged four years and five months.

GREENWAY.—Jan. 28, in his sixty-sixth year, after more than seven years' gradual decline from paralysis, borne with exemplary patience and unclouded trust in Christ, the Rev. Charles Greenway, Birmingham.

STEVENS.—Jan. 29, at Matlock, Derbyshire, in the presence of most of her beloved family, Mary Stevens (formerly of

Adderbury, Oxon), widow, aged seventy-two. She was the mother of seven sons, lived to see six united to Christ's people, and "came to her grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in its season."

CARLILE.—Feb. 2, at 1, North Charlotte-street, Edinburgh, the Rev. James Carlile, D.D., LL.D., late of Woolwich.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—PROSTRATION OF STRENGTH.—When the system is weak and the nerves unstrung, disease is certain to present itself unless some purifying and strengthening means be resorted to to avert the threatening mischief. In such cases no treatment can equal that by these excellent Pills—no other plan can be pursued so well devised for ejecting all impurities from the blood without straining or weakening the constitution. Holloway's Pills so fortify the stomach and regulate the liver that they raise the capability of digestion, and thus create new power. This is the reason why Holloway's Pills have gained their present popularity, and why they have been lauded throughout the globe as a "fresh source of life and strength."

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The supply of English wheat fresh up this morning was short, and also small arrivals from the Baltic and American ports have come to hand. The inquiry was very small, and English wheat moved off slowly at the prices of Monday last. Foreign wheat was inactive, at previous prices. Flour at last week's prices. Peas and beans were a dull sale, at late rates. Arrivals of oats are moderate, and supported the value of Monday last. We have few arrivals of cargoes for orders on the coast, which are held with firmness, at previous rates. Barley was dull.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8.

The supply of foreign beasts and sheep amounted to 2,024 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 2,142; in 1862, 821; in 1860, 1,207; in 1859, 2,479; and in 1858, 1,016 head. Although the supply of foreign stock on offer in our market to-day was very moderate, the demand was inactive, and prices ruled a shade lower than last week. The receipts of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were seasonably good, and the general quality of the supply was in full average condition. From Ireland, however, the supply was small. Prime small Scots, crosses, and Devons moved off steadily, but at 2d. per 8lbs. beneath the prices realised on Monday last, the top figure being 5s per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,200 Scots crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 320 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 120 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was very moderate. The mutton trade was tolerably dull, but late rates were fully supported. The highest value for Down was 6s per 8lbs. There were very few shorn sheep on offer. They sold at 1s per 8lbs beneath those in the wool. There were a very few lambs on offer, and they changed hands at from 6s to 6s 8d per 8lbs. Calves were in moderate supply and heavy request, at a decline in the quotations of 6d. per 8lbs. Prices ranged from 4s 6d to 5s 6d per 8lbs. The pork trade ruled steady, at late currencies.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 8 to 4 0	Prime Southdown	5 10 to 6 0
Second quality	4 2 4 4	Lambs	6 0 6 8
Prime large oxen	4 6 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	4 6 5 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	5 2 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	4 0 4 6	Large hogs	3 6 4 0
Second quality	4 8 5 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 6
Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 5 8		

Suckling calves, 20s to 30s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 26s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 8.

Only moderate supplies of meat have come to hand at these markets to-day, and the trade rules firm, at the following quotations:—

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 4 to 3 8	Small pork	4 4 to 4 8
Middling ditto	3 10 4 0	Inf. mutton	3 8 4 0
Prime large do	4 0 4 2	Middling ditto	4 2 4 6
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto	4 8 4 10
Large pork	3 8 4 2	Veal	4 4 5 2

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

TEA.—Business has been very inactive, and the few dealings entered into in the private market have been at about previous rates.

SUGAR.—There has been a fair demand for good and fine descriptions of West India, which have sold readily at the reduced rates lately current. In the refined market quotations are without change.

COFFEE.—The amount of business done in colonial has been to a fair extent, and good and fine qualities have realised high rates. Stocks on hand at the present time are slightly in excess of those of the same period of last year.

RICE.—A fair amount of business has been done in East India, at fully late rates.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Feb. 8.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 569 firkins butter, and 2,820 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 13,814 casks butter, and 152 bales and 350 boxes of bacon. In the butter market last week there was more business transacted, than for some weeks past, chiefly in American, of which a large quantity changed hands at full prices. Foreign generally met a good sale, at about 4s per cwt. advance. Best Dutch 130s. The bacon market ruled steady, without alteration in prices. Sales of best Waterford made at 55s on board.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Feb. 8.—Full average supplies of potatoes continue on sale. The trade generally is in a sluggish state, and the quotations have a drooping tendency. The imports from the continent are very small. The currency is as follows:—Yorkshire Regents 65s to 80s, ditto Flukes 85s to 95s, ditto Rocks 50s to 65s, Perth, Forfar, and Fifeshire Regents 60s to 75s, ditto Rocks 45s to 55s, Kent and Essex Regents 55s to 75s per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Feb. 8.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds of wool for home consumption; but the transactions for export to the continent continue on a very moderate scale. The supplies on offer are somewhat limited, and the stocks in the hands of the manufacturers are small.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Feb. 6.—No change has taken place in the value of flax since we last wrote, and the trade continues firm. Hemp moves off slowly; nevertheless, clean Russian qualities command 40*l.* to 45*l.* per ton. Jute has further declined 10s to 15s per ton. Coir goods are a slow sale.

SEEDS, Monday, Feb. 8.—The market for seeds is active. The supply of English red seed has not been so large during the past week, and has found buyers at an advance of 2s to 3s. on the values of this day week. Bordeaux red fully maintains the late advance; other varieties of foreign seed, with limited supply, command full rates. White seed is in small demand. Trefoil was more active, and are noted 1s to 2s dearer. Canary seed without alteration.

OIL, Monday, Feb. 8.—The amount of business doing in oils continues very moderate, and prices are barely supported. Linseed is quoted at 35s to 35s 3d per cwt, foreign refined rape 41s 6d to 42s, brown at 39s, coconut 39s to 45s, fine palm at 35s per cwt, and sperm 75*l.* to 76*l.* per ton. French spirits of turpentine have realised 71s 6d per cwt. Refined petroleum is 11d to 1s 11½d per gallon.

COALS, Monday, Feb. 8.—Market firm at the rates of last day. Hetton's 20s, Haswell 20s, Hartlepool 19s 6d, Caradoc 19s, Warnclyffe 17s 6d, Gosforth 18s, Hetton Lyons 17s 6d, Tanfield 15s 6d, Hartley's 15s, Wylam 16s 6d, Norton's Anthracite 22s. Left from last day 61; fresh arrivals, 116.—Total, 177.

TALLOW, Monday, Feb. 8.—The tallow trade continues quiet, and prices have a drooping tendency. The quotations for P.Y.C. on the spot is 41s per cwt. Town tallow realises 41s 6d net cash. Rough fat commands 2s 1½d per 8lbs.

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